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USSR DELEGATE TO UN SPACE COMMITTEE INTERVIEWED

AU191848 Vienna Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Interview given by Academician Oleg Gazenko, head of the USSR delegation to the UN Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to Paul (Catty) of Vienna radio's "Blue Danube" English-language radio program ... in Russian with answers translated and read by Yuriy Karazov, member of the USSR delegation -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Gazenko] For many years the UN Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space [COPUOS] has been very effective in the developing of international cooperation in outer space. Of course, to solve all the problems that which the committee deals is not that easy in our complex world. But still during many years the COPUOS made a great investment, big input in the development of international in this field.

As you know, this committee has two subcommittees, which are the scientific and technical subcommittee, which deals with great number of complex scientific and technical aspects and numerous questions has been discussed in this subcommittee, connected with the possibilities of the use of space technology for development. And during the recent years a great number of questions are devoted to the possibilities of developing countries in this field.

As for the legal subcommittee, its functions are also very important. Ever-growing activity in space exploration requires legal regulation of this activities. It is of course not an easy job either, because differing points of view exist in this field, and the aim of this subcommittee is to achieve an agreement on these differing points of view. We may hear the voices that the legal subcommittee is very slow in reaching its aims. Well, we believe that there is some truth in such statements. But at the same time, I would like to stress the fact that the complexity of the problems with which the subcommittee deals, the complexity of the world in which we live, does not permit to achieve better results. And during the last years a new, very important aspect in the activities of the subcommittee has emerged; this is the problem of danger of militarization of outer space. And the last 38th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has entrusted the committee with this important task.

I believe that this mandate is very important and the decision is just right because the peaceful use of the outer space is impossible without its demilitarization or prevention of [words indistinct]. It is a fact that the majority of nations of the world are bothered by such a danger. The fact is that militarization of outer space might create a new situation in the general problem of arms race in the world. The [words indistinct] that the plans has been proclaimed to create not only weapons which may be used in outer space proper, but also space weapon which might be used against the earth targets.

And we would like to say that our country struggles against militarization of outer space because such plans, such tendencies might be very dangerous for the whole humanity. And I would like to stress the fact that a number of initiatives and number of draft treaties has been submitted to the UN by our country, by our government. We mean the draft treaties of 1981 on banning the stationing of weapons in outer space and the draft of 1983 on the non-use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. And these two documents are not just declarations, not invitations to stop or to ban the arms race in outer space, but they are very concrete proposals, the adoption which may solve the problem.

And I would like to draw the attention to the fact that these drafts, these proposals has been repeated not once at the highest level by our Soviet authorities, and were officially, formally submitted to the UN. And this was the subject matter of the last week's deliberations by this committee. We have drawn the attention of the committee that our country has adopted a unilateral obligation to proclaim a moratorium on stationing of antisatellite weapons in outer space. And we stress further that moratorium was a unilateral, unilaterally proclaimed.

And we have called all other states, the United States of America first of all, of course, to follow this example. That could be the first, but very important step and we are prepared for serious and constructive negotiations to the effect. This our sincere and quite honest position and we are sorry, I am displeased by the fact that the President of the powerful Western state, the President of the United States of America, neglects such possibilities. We realize that it is difficult to reach an agreement on all the points, but the final goal may be reached if we move step by step.

It is true that many are interested in monitoring of the agreements which may be concluded, but I would like to stress the fact that modern possibilities of science and technology have been creating and giving us new and new possibilities in this field also. And this question may be further analyzed and studied, and we may expect some additional suggestions to that effect. And the head of our government, of our state, in his recent statement has drawn the attention to such a possibility and our readiness to [word indistinct].

And I would like to tell you listeners that our country is honestly prepared and ready to achieve positive results in this field. We do not want war.

[Catty] As you pointed out, President Reagan remarked on the difficulties of monitoring any agreement on antisatellite weapons. President Chernenko replied by saying, as you mentioned, that there are modern technological facilities for monitoring any such agreement. President Reagan raised the second problem -- that is, he said what is the point of a moratorium when the Soviet Union already possesses and has possessed for some time a system to which such a moratorium would be related. Is it true that the Soviet Union possesses such a system?

[Gazenko] My general knowledge is that I do not have any facts in my hands that we have such a system in our country. Quite the opposite, our government has declared a unilateral moratorium on stationing the weapons, and we may also add that in the draft treaty submitted by our country to the UN there is a proposal not only to stop creating such antisatellite systems, but to liquidate all our already existing systems, which means that if even our country has such a system, or has been having it for a number of years, we are prepared to destroy it at any moment such an agreement has been concluded.

[Catty] The U.S. delegation here at the committee session suggested that the Geneva disarmament talks would be a more suitable forum for discussing antisatellite weapons and the militarization of space than the present committee meeting. The Soviet delegation, I take it, disagreed?

[Gazenko] This is not quite so. The Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate on this issue, both in Geneva conference on disarmament, and in the CPOUOS also as well. The difficulty is not in the problem of venue, not in the choosing of the place, where to solve this problem, but the real difficulty lies in the fact that another party does not have a wish to negotiate on this aspect.

[(Catty)] Does the Soviet Union feel that the militarization of space in the forms which are projected in what is commonly known as the star wars project of the United States is a threat to the system of nuclear deterrence?

[Gazenko] Yes. Evidently it is so. It is a threat to the nuclear deterrent.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD192008 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 19 TASS -- The arms race intensifying through the fault of certain quarters and its spreading to ever new spheres considerably heighten the risk of nuclear war, said Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the current session of the Conference on Disarmament. In such circumstances the task of stopping the race in nuclear arms and the transition to their reduction acquires special significance. To accomplish this task, says the declaration of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-countries "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," political will, and an honest, equal and constructive dialogue are needed with account of security interests of all countries. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have advanced a wide range of specific proposals aimed at averting the nuclear threat, proposals which could provide a sound foundation for attaining agreements.

The Soviet representative said that the prevention of the arms race from spreading to the cosmos was an issue of exceptional importance. He drew attention of the delegates to the answers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, to the questions of American journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith. The Soviet leader emphasised that any related problems, including those of verification, could be successfully solved in the course of the Soviet Union-proposed negotiations on anti-satellite weapons, as well as on the prevention of militarisation of outer space in general, provided there is a genuine interest in finding effective solutions. The text of Konstantin Chernenko's responses to the questions asked by Kingsbury-Smith was circulated as an official document of the conference.

Representatives of other countries came out in favor of drafting practical measures to end the arms race, particularly to prevent it from spreading to outer space. Julio Carasales (Argentina) called for an early opening of the talks on the substance of the main items on the agenda. The head of the Polish delegation Stanislaw Turbanski accused the delegations of leading Western countries of thwarting the work of the Geneva Conference with their obstructionist position and using it as a smokescreen for concealing new arms buildup programs. Socialist countries, the Polish delegate said, do not think that the present dangerous international situation cannot be changed. There are no such issues which could not be resolved during negotiations provided the negotiations are conducted in a constructive spirit and there is political will to attain positive results.

USSR STOCKHOLM DELEGATION MEETS WPC LEADERS

LD192113 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, 19 Jun (TASS) -- Correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The Soviet delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe met with the delegation of WPC leadership led by WPC President Romesh Chandra.

During the talk the leader of the Soviet delegation, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, spoke of the work of the political forum and gave detailed information to the WPC representatives on the socialist countries' proposals directed at achieving real accords that would lead to improving the political climate in Europe and strengthening confidence and security on the continent. These aims are to be achieved primarily by such major measures as the adoption by all nuclear powers participating in the conference of the obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

At the same time O.A. Grinevskiy pointed out that the conference's work has come up against an obvious lack of desire on the part of the representatives of the United States and its closets NATO allies to discuss these important initiatives, as well as attempts to direct the work of the conference into a narrow channel of military-technical questions. This approach is aimed at disclosing the structure and activity of the armed forces of European states and achieving unilateral advantages. It has nothing in common with the conference's task and does not promote its successful work.

On behalf of the leadership of the WPC, R. Chandra stressed that the socialist countries' proposals are consonant with the position of the wide peace-loving forces, which advocate the examination of important political problems and measures, the realisation of which could promote the restoration and strengthening of confidence among states, and the preservation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, at the forum. Indeed, the convocation of the Stockholm conference was only possible thanks to the support of the champions of peace and the progressive public of many countries. The peoples want to live in conditions of peace and justly link their hopes with the Stockholm conference's work, R. Chandra said.

REAGAN CALL FOR TALKS TERMED POLITICAL TRICKERY

LD191318 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The Reagan administration continues to claim that it is ready to talk with the Soviet Union at any time, at any level.

Less than a week ago, Ronald Reagan saw no point in a Soviet-American summit; he was for a well-prepared meeting. He has changed his mind and claims that he is willing to talk. But when the Soviet Union has proposed to discuss antisatellite weapons, the administration has refused. United States officials keep saying that the world has become safer and that the two big powers have moved gradually but perceptibly further from nuclear war. But the claims do not square with such a fact as following the American deployment in Europe, the Soviet Union has moved its missile-firing submarines closer to America. Both nations can hit each other now in less than 10 minutes. Is this living in a safer world?

Brainwashing the American public about the true state of Soviet-American relations has assumed unprecedented proportions. Nobody cares about logic. For instance, they say that the Soviet Union is ahead militarily. At the same time we are accused of being out to steal American military secrets. Nobody bothers to put the two together to ask how a superior nation can be after secrets of the one that is lagging behind.

We always believed that the Americans are a sober people, capable of seeing through political trickery, especially when it is dictated by election-year considerations.

U.S. ACCUSED OF UNDERMINING ACCORDS WITH USSR

LD172204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Five years ago, in Vienna, the Soviet Union and the United States signed the treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons. It went down in history as SALT II. This exceptionally important document, continuing the process of detente begun in the early seventies in Soviet-U.S. relations and the lessening of international tension, did not even come into force. It was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. Experts note that, frustrating the ratification of this treaty, the United States freed its hands for the mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles. It is now extremely apt to recall this treaty. Justifying the course taken in the arms race and in the creation of new forms of mass-destruction weapons, the U.S. Administration is making noise without respite about alleged violations by the Soviet Union of accords with the United States.

The facts testify to the contrary. And they are not only restricted to the SALT II treaty. Hitherto, the United States has not ratified the 1974 treaty on limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests; it has not ratified the 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; and it is undermining other accords with the USSR. Accusing the Soviet Union without foundation of not fulfilling the adopted pledges, the United States is consciously violating them itself, leaving itself with hands free for military preparations.

CHERVOV SEES U.S. ESCALATION OF ARMS RACE

AU131413 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 84 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "In the Line of Confrontation; Washington's Hypocrisy in Matters of War and Peace'' -- date, place not given -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] In May, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz delivered a long speech before the League of Women Voters in Detroit, in which he expounded the United States' approach to arms control issues. Taking a closer look at this speech, we will find out that it is a typical example of the two-facedness and hypocrisy of the present Washington administration.

The world public knows well many facts bearing out the extensive increase of all types of nuclear weapons by the United States, including strategic first-strike missiles in Europe. At the same time, responsible representatives of the U.S. Administration constantly speak about the "special urgency" and their "dedication" to arms control, "forgetting" that in its 3 years in the White House this administration not only has not concluded a single agreement with the Soviet Union, but has even destroyed that which was accomplished by its predecessors.

[Morozov] In his speech in Detroit, the U.S. secretary of state claimed that the present White House administration allegedly seeks to enhance stability in U.S.-Soviet relations by reducing armament. How would you respond to this claim?

[Chervov] Nothing is more distant from the truth than such an assertion. We can refer to the objective assessment of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies. This institute recently published a document, in which the main place is reserved for relations between the USSR and the United States. It states, among other things:

-- Ever since its first days, the present Washington administration has been banking on confrontation with the Soviet Union and trying, by escalating the arms race, to economically destroy the USSR and achieve political concessions from it. This policy has not changed in the least, regardless of a certain "moving away from anti-Soviet rhetoric" in President Reagan's recent speeches.

-- From the very beginning, the Reagan administration has been trying to force the Soviet Government to take one of the following two options -- either to betray its foreign policy and accept the American terms of arms control agreements or to face an arms race, which -- according to Washington's view -- the USSR would not endure. Proceeding from this premise, Reagan and his advisers drew up a strategy of "rearming America" and "long-term measures of political and economic pressure on the USSR," which were designed to drive the Soviet Union into a corner and force it to change course. The U.S. Administration was making merely declarative statements about its "interest" in a constructive dialogue with Moscow.

-- The sharp anti-Soviet statements of R. Reagan, who had proclaimed a "crusade" against communism and the USSR as the "evil empire," are now being changed for a "more polite tone" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, owing to the political requirements of an election year. But Reagan's dedication to military aspects in relations with the USSR will continue to stand in the way of a political solution of disputed questions. The President and his advisers, the document states, further express the conviction that their policy of increasing military might and their readiness to resort to the threat to use force "will ultimately force the USSR to make concessions."

[Morozov] The U.S. Administration has not concluded a single arms reduction agreement with the Soviet Union. It has not put forward a single concrete proposal in this area that the USSR would deem worthy of talking about. These are conclusions reached by the London Institute for Strategic Studies and there is hardly anything to be added to them. Let the U.S. State Department try to refute them.

[Chervov] The U.S. secretary of state in his speech in Detroit twice quoted President Reagan's words that "a nuclear war cannot be won and its outbreak must not be permitted."

[Morozov] How does this assertion tally with the policy of the U.S. Administration?

[Chervov] A Pentagon document, the directive in the sphere of defense for 1984-1988, formulates a very specific goal: "The United States must have supremacy in a nuclear war and be able to force the USSR to halt in a short time its military activity on U.S. terms." That is also the reason for the production of nuclear first-strike weapons (MX, Trident II, Pershing II missiles in Europe, and other systems). The official representatives of Washington have not denied the content of this directive. Moreover, U.S. representatives constantly claim that they will be the first to use nuclear weapons in a war. One has to ask -- against whom?

The threat of the United States unleashing a nuclear war against the Soviet Union exists. With the emergence of American first-strike missiles, the military threat has even increased. Why? As was declared by USSR Minister of Defense D.F. Ustinov, the number of nuclear warheads has increased that are aimed at objects on both sides, the time for taking a decision to counter a nuclear attack or to respond to an unforeseen nuclear situation has been sharply reduced, and trust among states has been undermined.

Past experience, too, confirms the danger of a U.S. nuclear war against the USSR. The U.S. President recently declared that "since the beginning of the nuclear age, we (that is, the United States) have been striving to weaken the threat of war."

However, this statement is not consistent with historical experience. Immediately after World War II, the United States began to prepare a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. Some of its plans of a nuclear attack (Charioteer, Trojan, Dropshot, and others) have been exposed and are by now generally known. All of them had been worked out in detail, down to the number of nuclear bombs that were to destroy individual Soviet cities. The Charioteer plan (1948), for example, envisaged that a total of 133 nuclear bombs would be dropped on 70 Soviet cities, 8 of them on Moscow, 7 on Leningrad, and so forth. The Dropshot plan (1949) envisaged the destruction of 85 percent of the Soviet industry by dropping on our country more than 300 nuclear and 250,000 ordinary bombs. In 1952, President Truman twice considered the possibility of using nuclear weapons against the USSR.

Many people claim that this is history. But first of all, history instructs Soviet people not to forget the weighty lesson of 1941 and, second, which is most important, the U.S. orientation toward war preparation is becoming increasingly prevalent. The Soviet Union is surrounded by hundreds of American military bases. More than 12,000 warheads of American strategic devices of all types are zeroed in on the USSR. The banking on a first nuclear strike permeates the entire military doctrine. Such is the reality. And it is impossible not to believe in reality.

[Morozov] The U.S. Administration is attempting to claim that the USSR's measures in response to the deployment of American missiles in Europe "are taking place within the framework of a modernization of Soviet nuclear forces that has been planned for a long time." What can be said about this?

[Chervov] There is not one grain of truth in this. The authors of such claims know very well that they are falsifying the reality in using such so-called "arguments." But in spite of this knowledge, they are deceiving the public.

As early as 1981 the USSR warned the NATO countries of possible countermeasures in the event of the deployment of American missiles in Europe. Soviet representatives repeatedly stressed that the United States' and NATO's aspirations to gain military supremacy have no chance of succeeding. Against the American program of deploying new weapons today stands a precise program of the socialist countries' countermeasures. If the new American missiles are not deployed, the corresponding Soviet devices will not be deployed either. Are these warnings of the Soviet Union perhaps not known?

The Soviet Government's statement adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session (April 1984) very clearly stated: The measures we are adopting to strengthen defense are a logical response to the ill-advised attempts of the militaristic circles of the United States and other NATO countries to upset the military-strategic balance.

The Washington administration is trying in all possible ways to confound the issue of the Soviet Union's countermeasures. It either says that they are completely meaningless, or it presents them as a planned "Soviet military threat," or it tries to keep completely silent about them, especially those countermeasures that were adopted against U.S. territory. Why is the White House afraid of telling its own people the truth about the Soviet countermeasures? As was stressed by USSR Minister of Defense D.F. Ustinov, "it would become very clear to which consequences for the United States itself led the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union implemented by R. Reagan's administration." That is the root of the matter. That is precisely the reason why representatives of all levels of the Washington administration twist and falsify reality in assessing the Soviet countermeasures.

ROUNDUP OF FOREIGN PRESS ON CEMA SUMMIT

PM191143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS roundup: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Text] 15 Jun -- World public attention is focused on the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit and the speech of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the reception in the Kremlin.

In their commentaries, foreign news media emphasize that the conference was successful and that important documents were signed, aimed at the better utilization of the advantages of socialist integration for the welfare of the socialist countries' peoples. They note that CEMA member-countries are countering the growing threat of war with a policy aimed at strengthening peace, reducing international tension, and promoting constructive cooperation among all sovereign states with the aim of preserving peace, curbing the arms race, and preventing nuclear war.

As many prominent politicians, public figures, and press organs in various countries note, this peace-loving policy was clearly reaffirmed in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to questions posed by PRAVDA and the U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith, which continue to evoke widespread international reaction.

The conference, which ended successfully, summed up the truly impressive results of the CEMA member-countries' economic development, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes. Over the past 15 years, the socialist community has doubled the volume of its industrial production, whereas capitalism has only increased its production by just over one-third. Socialism is proving in practice that it is a society of genuine equality, progress, and steady economic development, a society where the interests of the working class and the working people are put first. The conference took a big step forward in the coordination of economic policy with the aim of making more effective use of the advantages of socialist integration and resolving the tasks of production intensification. As K.U. Chernenko emphasized, the implementation of the accords which have been reached is in keeping with the interests of all our community's countries and the interests of socialism and of strengthening world peace.

K.U. Chernenko, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, said that the conference participants are aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace and the prevention of nuclear war. The dangerous trial of strength that the most reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, are foisting on us is not our choice nor our policy, but we can stand up for ourselves, and let no one doubt this. The CEMA member-countries have put forward their alternative to the growing threat of war -- a policy aimed at strengthening peace, reducing international tension, and promoting constructive cooperation among all sovereign countries, including cooperation in the economic sphere. We offer Western countries honest conditions for peaceful coexistence. Socialism does not need war. It can prove its advantages in peaceful competition.

The conference, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes, reaffirmed most emphatically that by pooling their efforts, the socialist countries are capable of realizing great goals efficiently. The conference put forward a realistic program of action for improving international economic relations, in which most of the world's countries are interested. Its participants called for joint actions for the sake of preserving peace. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech vividly demonstrated, the conference passed in an atmosphere of friendship and sincere desire to gain a deeper understanding of each other's interests and needs. We draw strength from the inexhaustible source of Marxism-Leninism.

The economic conference's results and the major documents it adopted are being most warmly welcomed by all progressive mankind, Vietnam's NHAN DAN emphasizes. The conference was a new step in the development of real socialism. Thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist community countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, world socialism is steadily strengthening its might, is increasingly influencing the present-day international development, and has become the decisive force of mankind's social progress. An appeal to all peoples and leaders to step up the struggle for improved international economic relations and peace and security on the planet rang out from Moscow.

In his Kremlin speech, K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the CEMA member-countries are countering the growing threat of war with a policy aimed at strengthening peace and reducing international tension, Yugoslavia's POLITIKA notes. The economic conference was successful and the adopted documents are of tremendous long-term significance for the further development of the CEMA member-countries' cooperation and the intensification of their economies. Participants in the meeting resolutely rejected the use of economic pressure in international relations and denounced this policy of the West. Commenting on K.U. Chernenko's replies, the same newspaper writes: "One gains the impression that the Soviet leader wanted to let the West know clearly that NATO's stance is unacceptable to the Soviet Union and that no appeals for dialogue will be considered while U.S. nuclear missiles remain in West Europe."

The Soviet leader, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, noted, summing up the conference's results, that good decisions do not produce results unless energetic, purposeful actions are taken to translate them into reality.

One cannot but agree with the Soviet leader's principled and accurate assessment of the West's "appeals" to the Soviet Union for dialogue which he gave in his answers to the newspaper PRAVDA, A. Thomson, executive director of the National Council for U.S.-Soviet Friendship, has said. K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the West is currently talking about dialogue and talks only inasmuch as it needs a screen to conceal to some extent the transformation of the territory of a number of West European countries into launch-pads for the new U.S. missiles. And as for President Reagan, his current professions of a "love of peace" are directed primarily by election considerations. However, many U.S. voters are aware that the peace-loving assurances of the White House conflict with its course toward military confrontation and the escalation of the nuclear arms race. When new U.S. missiles are being trained on the Soviet Union and its allies, and simultaneously invitations for talks are being issued, this can only be interpreted as political duplicity.

K.U. Chernenko's proposal to hold official talks to prevent the militarization of space is serious and sensible, U.S. Rear Admiral (Retired) G. Larocque, director of the Defense Information Center, has said. The Soviet Union has consistently opposed the extension of the arms race to space. A very constructive step was the pledge adopted by the Soviet Union unilaterally last year not to place antisatellite weapons in space as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from placing any kind of antisatellite weapon in space. The Soviet Union's initiatives deserve the closest examination and support. However, the Reagan administration rejects them outright, displaying complete unwillingness to reach mutually acceptable agreements.

Canada's THE CITIZEN calls on the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's appeal to embark without delay on official talks with the aim of reaching agreement on banning antisatellite weapons. As K.U. Chernenko emphasized, the newspaper writes, it is necessary to reach agreement on these questions without delay, before space weapons are deployed, before a sudden spurt with unpredictable consequences occurs in the space arms race. Tomorrow may be too late.

Important documents were adopted at the conference in Moscow, France's L'HUMANITE notes which reflect the socialist countries' determination to do all in their power to preserve peace on the planet. "Support for peace" -- this is how another French newspaper LES ECHOS assesses the results of the economic conference.

Moscow has again appealed to Washington for concrete deeds, West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT writes. In his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA, the Soviet leader advocates an honest dialogue, serious talks with the West, and a deep cut in nuclear arms.

The Moscow conference, the HINDUSTAN TIMES notes, has proposed honorable conditions for peaceful coexistence to the West. Addressing developing countries and participants in the Nonaligned Movement, K.U. Chernenko noted that peace, the peoples' security, and curbing the burdensome arms race are an indispensable precondition for their further social and economic progress. The paper stresses that the socialist countries' approach to the problems of developing countries is diametrically opposed to the stance adopted by Western powers. The socialist states, the newspaper writes, advocate the elimination of all types of exploitation from international economic relations.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC IMPACT ON CEMA SUMMIT VIEWED

PM191501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Shishlin "International Review": "Strategy of Growth"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit conference and the documents adopted by it -- the "Statement on the Basic Guidelines for the Further Development and Deepening of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Among the CEMA Countries" and the CEMA countries' Declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" -- are significant of many levels, primarily the economic, of course.

A large-scale program has been produced for the development and deepening of socialist economic integration for the years ahead. There is much complex work ahead, of course, if the program is to be given concrete form and translated into the language of practical bilateral and multilateral agreements, but even now it may be said with the utmost certainty that reliable preconditions for the successful implementation of all the decisions taken by the Moscow conference do exist.

This applies, above all, to the tremendous economic potential possessed by the CEMA members. This potential consists of substantial natural resources, growing production capacities, a high level of scientific and technical development, and, of course, highly skilled cadres.

As the entire experience of CEMA's 35-year existence has shown, the characteristic feature of the socialist countries is a stable trend of steady national economic growth. In the last 15 years the socialist community has doubled its volume of industrial production, whereas capitalism increased its own by little more than one-third.

As they enter the new stage of socialist economic integration the socialist countries possess the greatest wealth of experience of organizing truly equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation. The CEMA countries have to their credit the joint construction of gigantic industrial projects, unique oil and gas pipelines, wide-scale production sharing and specialization in the manufacture of hundreds of types of output, direct links not only between ministries and departments but also between enterprises, and much else besides.

Nor can one fail to mention that the search that has been going on in a number of countries in recent years for ways to improve the economic mechanism has been very fruitful. Instructive and interesting results have been gained in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and other socialist countries. The acceleration recorded in the development of the national economy and -- of particular importance -- the increase in social production efficiency in many socialist countries last year and in the first few months of 1984 were entirely to be expected.

All this, taken together, also enables us to confidently expect that the development strategy worked out by the Moscow conference will be implemented.

The statement on the basic guidelines for the further development and deepening of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries shows in detail the lines that the further development of socialist economic integration will take. Let us note that the results of this development are predictable.

Primarily this applies to scientific and technical progress. It is to be expected that the vigorous growth of machine-building and computer and microprocessor equipment will be ensured in the years ahead and that highly productive machine systems will be created for both industrial and agricultural production. Clearly, the international socialist division of labor will be further developed in this process, and direct links among industrial associations and enterprises in different socialist states will acquire a new scale. The goal for which the CEMA countries are striving is clear -- to take leading positions in all areas of scientific and technical progress. The pooling of efforts will undoubtedly make it possible to confidently scale new technical heights.

Furthermore, it is highly significant that the problems of fuel, energy, and raw materials are being resolved quite satisfactorily in the light of the Moscow conference decisions. The main method here, too, is to pool the efforts of all the interested CEMA members. A tremendous proportion of the work in this area falls to the lot of the Soviet Union, as the main supplier of energy sources and raw materials to the other socialist countries. As the Moscow conference documents make plain, incidentally, the Soviet Union will maintain its volume of the main energy supplies to the friendly countries for the next few years. The mere maintenance of the volume of supplies at a time when energy-saving equipment and production processes are emerging creates clear potential for increasing social production in the fraternal countries. If you take into account the fact that gas and electricity supplies will increase and that the nuclear power industry will develop, it is clear that the socialist countries will not be threatened by an energy shortage.

The Moscow conference decisions not only do not invalidate the comprehensive programs that are being implemented in practical work in the CEMA countries but, on the contrary, provide a fresh impetus to their accelerated implementation.

The Moscow conference also produced a wealth of productive ideas with regard to the development of agricultural production and of sectors associated with the processing of agricultural output. Agricultural production-sharing among the socialist countries has already acquired considerable scale. This is also contributing to production growth. But it is a question of something greater, now that the socialist countries, by pooling their knowledge, experience, and efforts, can expect to fully resolve the food problem within a short time and, in a number of areas, have the potential to allocate a considerable proportion of their output for export.

Nor should one ignore the fact that the Moscow conference decisions strengthen the socialist states' economic independence. Incidentally, it is very typical that this conclusion features in commentaries in the Western mass media, including those not friendly toward us. It is quite indicative that Western commentators became aware of the socialist states' economic invulnerability particularly clearly in recent years, in a period marked by numerous attempts by the United States and a number of other capitalist states to discriminate against the socialist countries in world trade.

The political significance of the Warsaw Pact states' economic summit is also great. The line of further deepening cooperation among the socialist states in all spheres including international policy was confirmed weightily and authoritatively.

Under the conditions of a sharp worsening of tension, the socialist countries produced a well-considered and principled line of peace and peaceful cooperation in resolute opposition to the forces of militarism and reaction. The conference proved time and again that the socialist countries have been and remain committed to the policy of detente, limiting and curtailing the arms race, and fundamentally improving the international political climate.

The Soviet Union and its friends and allies support serious and honest talks on all the crucial present-day problems and talks on equal terms, but only on equal terms. The door to such talks has indeed been opened by the corresponding initiatives from the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members. But it seems that present-day Washington, which does not stint in paying lip-service to its readiness for talks, is failing to notice the open door and is moving in quite the opposite direction in pursuit of the unattainable goal of achieving military superiority over the socialist world.

The socialist countries' approach to world economic ties is also imbued with a sense of high responsibility. The participants in the Moscow conference unanimously advocated their unhindered development on principles of mutual benefit.

The socialist states also have a simple approach to the problems that are being encountered by the developing countries. The socialist countries advocate the removal of discrimination and the exclusion of all exploitation from international economic relations and oppose the use of economic levers as a means of exerting political pressure and of interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs. The socialist countries are ready to continue giving multifaceted assistance to the young independent countries to develop their national economies.

The economic conference in Moscow has undoubtedly had considerable theoretical and ideological significance. Its decisions are a convincing example of the harmonious unification of different states' national and international interests. They show the merit of the international socialist division of labor, which promotes the development of national economies and helps to increase the prosperity of all the socialist peoples. The Moscow conference develops the in-depth internationalist approach organically inherent in relations among the socialist countries when all countries are jointly committed to the success of each CEMA member and when each CEMA member is committed to strengthening the overall potential of the entire socialist community.

There are lofty new targets ahead. A precise path to them was laid by the harmonious joint work of all the CEMA countries in Moscow. This ensures the confident and firm pace of the work ahead.

ZHOLKVER ON CEMA CALL FOR HONORABLE DIALOGUE

LD192025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Responses continue to come from many countries to the CEMA member-countries economic summit conference, and to the decisions it adopted and its important documents. Here is the latest news commentary, with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] In the many reactions from the world press and eminent political and public figures, together with commentaries on the prospects mapped out in Moscow for further developing economic cooperation among socialist states, there is particular emphasis on their determination to continue in the future to be active in the interests of ensuring peace and improving the international situation.

It is true -- and impossible not to see -- that it is the socialist community which has taken the initiative in putting forward specific proposals on the most important aspects of strengthening peace and security on our planet. There is now no more important task than that of averting a nuclear catastrophe. Participants at the Moscow conference are confident that if the principle of equality and equal security is strictly adhered to, the nuclear arms race can be halted and it will be possible to embark on real measures for nuclear disarmament.

In connection with this, the socialist countries insist on an end to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and state that if measures are taken that lead to the withdrawal of those missiles already installed, steps will be simultaneously taken to remove retaliatory measures. This would create the basis for resuming the talks on freeing Europe from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical.

It is striking that recently Washington has also started talking about the benefits of dialogue and talks. However, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, is not targeting new U.S. nuclear missiles at the USSR and its allies, while at the same time calling for talks, political duplicity? Incidentally, this is also recognized by the more realistic American observers. Smith, ex-director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency, for example, frankly writes in THE WASHINGTON POST that the Reagan administration's proposals are one-sided, merely pursue the aim of justifying the deployment of Pershings and MX missiles, and can therefore not serve as subjects for discussion.

Yes, we are for dialogue, but for an honorable dialogue. Yes, we are for talks, but for serious talks. This is what participants at the Moscow conference have again appealed for.

BRIEFS

CEMA MEETING IN BUDEJOVICE -- A session of the CEMA Council of Plenipotentiaries, devoted to multilateral scientific-technical cooperation in services for the population, began in Ceske Budejovice on 28 May. On the agenda is the report on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the previous session, the change of the content of the agreement on multilateral scientific-technical cooperation, and issues concerning the cooperation of the CEMA countries in training and improving the qualifications of scientific and technical cadres. The session also is paying attention to methods and ways of mutual exchange and gathering of information data. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 84 p 2 AU]

LAW OF SEA GROUP REVIEWS 1982 UN CONVENTION

LD192216 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association began its deliberations in Moscow today. The association comprises officials from the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR, the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, foreign trade agencies, law experts from the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine, from the universities of Moscow and Leningrad, other higher educational establishments and scientific research institutions. The association also comprises employees of shipping companies, ports, and fishing organisations in different regions of the Soviet Union.

What are the tasks of the 11th meeting of the association?

The subject to be discussed by the meeting is "The United Nations 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea and Major Problems of the Use and Exploration of the World Oceans." The convention was adopted on December 30, 1982 and opened for signing on December 30, 1983. The Soviet Union signed the convention on that very day. The United States' Administration, however, refused to sign the document because of Chapter 11 which deals with problems of the sea-bed. The provisions contained in that chapter do not suit the United States, for they put an end to attempts at monopolising the sea-bed in line with the interests of transnational corporations and prohibit attempts at unrestrained development of resources of the sea-bed. In accordance with the interests of a majority of countries the law of the sea convention establishes control over the accesss to their development.

The Soviet Law of the Sea Association was set up in 1968. Its main tasks are to organise the study of theoretical and practical problems of the law of the sea, to draft legislative acts and international agreements pertaining to shipping operations, fishing, and the exploration of the sea.

The association is a member of the International Maritime Committee (IMC) which affiliates forty national law of the sea associations. The main task of the IMC is to draft international law of the sea conventions on merchant marine operations and to submit them for consideration mainly to two U.N. family organisations, the International Maritime Organisation (with headquarters in London) and the Shipping Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, with headquarters in Geneva).

Lately, the Soviet association has scaled up contacts with law of the sea associations of a number of developing and Western countries. Last year, for example, the Soviet Union hosted the first Soviet-British symposium on the law of the sea and international shipping. It was attended by prominent British scientists from the universities of London and Wales. Close contacts have been established with other associations and scientific agencies and institutions.

Other important tasks of the association are to expound the Soviet Union's position on international legal problems of the world ocean, to acquaint the Soviet public with different legal issues linked with merchant marine operations, the regulation of fisheries, sea exploration and participation in the work of different international agencies. The association publishes collections of its works, and since 1983 it began to put out "Soviet Year-Book on the Law of the Sea" in Russian and in foreign languages.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICS SEMINAR OPENS IN DUBNA

LD192026 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Dubna (Moscow region), June 19 TASS -- An international seminar of elementary particle physics, organised by the Joint Nuclear Research Institute, opening today in the city of Dubna, not far from Moscow. The seminar is attended by scientists from Britain, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, West Berlin, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., West Germany, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and the Geneva-based European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN).

Academician Aleksandr Baldin, chairman of the organising committee of the seminar, told a TASS correspondent that international meetings of experts in elementary particle physics in Dubna have become a tradition, and that genuine interest was shown in them.

Lately, elementary particle physics have been developing at a very high pace, Academician Baldin said. Tens of new particles and phenomena of the microcosm have been discovered.

Views on the structure of matter have undergone a fundamental change. It is obvious that particles with spectacular properties -- quarks and gluinos -- play the leading part in the microcosm, the Soviet scientist said. In his opinion, a revolution is underway in elementary particle physics comparable with such events in physical science as the appearance of quantum mechanics or the theory of the atom structure.

"Physicists from socialist countries working in Dubna are making a major contribution to the science studying the microcosm and lead in some studies. They also promote international coopration in that field," Academician Baldin said in conclusion. "This is important not only for the development of science and the scientific technical progress but also for better understanding among people."

INTERNATIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM OPENS

LD191319 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS -- Most eminent biochemists from nearly twenty countries are taking part in an international symposium, "Prospects of Bio-Organic Chemistry and Molecular Biology," which opened in Moscow today. The scientific meeting is being held under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Union of Biochemistry, and the Federation of European Biochemistry Societies.

The programme of the symposium reflects major trends in the development of biological sciences, advanced methods of studying living organisms and their components at various levels of the structural organisation, the meeting has been told by Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov. Progress of bio-organic chemistry, he pointed out, is inseparably linked with the successes of modern biotechnology and search for promising ways to resolve problems of medicine and agriculture.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Anatoliy Alexandrov stressed that today, at a time of a sharp aggravation of the international situation, meetings of scientists acquire special significance. Scientists are called upon to apply maximum effort to save mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war, to facilitate progress. The world's biochemists have broad scope for activity -- combating hunger, diseases, and environmental pollution. Soviet scientists are making a major contribution to resolving these urgent, global tasks, and will continue to do so.

The symposium will continue its work in Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

SENATE ALLOWS C. AMERICA MILITARY INTERVENTION

LD191152 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The U.S. Senate, being led along by the Reagan administration, took on Monday a decision which actually permits the White House and the Pentagon to carry out military intervention in Central America. The upper house of the U.S. Congress turned down an amendment, submitted by Senator Edward Kennedy, under which the U.S. President would not be allowed to send troops for combat operations in Nicaragua and El Salvador without a prior approval by Congress.

The amendment, suggested to the draft military budget for the 1985 fiscal year, now under discussion in the Senate, was opposed by the administration's placemen. Republican Senator John Tower, known for his close connections with the Pentagon, accused the opponents of military ventures of something approaching betrayal of the national interests of the USA.

On the same day the Senate voted down one more amendment that would block aid to Somoza gangs with whose hands the United States is waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua.

SUPREME COURT OK'S U.S. PLANS FOR EL SALVADOR

LD191007 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 19 TASS -- The U.S. Supreme Court took a decision on Monday: From now on, U.S. aid to the Salvadoran puppet regime, including the sending of military "advisors" there and arms supplies, is not to be regulated in any way by the existing legislation.

Meantime, the Military Powers Act forbids the President of the USA to send American troops abroad for combat operations without consulting Congress beforehand. There is also another law, one on foreign aid, which bans military support to countries where human rights are violated.

In practice, the White House systematically violates these laws. Yet, they used to tie the hands of the administration to a certain extent. Now the Supreme Court decision has left the White House free to step up its military interference in Central America.

SENATE DECLARATION PART OF ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN

LD192148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1502 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 19 June (TASS) -- The U.S. Senate has adopted an anti-Cuban "political declaration" which directly states that the United States "intends to avert by any necessary means, including the use of military force," the spread of "Cuban influence" to other countries of the Western hemisphere.

The "declaration" is the latest step in further whipping up an anti-Cuban campaign in the United States. Rejecting Havana's appeals for the normalization of relations between the two countries, Washington is intensifying subversive propaganda activities against the Cuban people. A special radio station was created to this end, which broadcasts to the island of liberty. It daily fills the airwaves with misinformation of an anti-Cuban bent. At the same time, the number of provocative military maneuvers off the Cuban shores has grown. In order to justify its actions against Cuba, the Reagan administration is groundlessly accusing the republic of "subversive activities" in the Western hemisphere and of "inciting international terrorism."

In doing so, Washington is trying to camouflage its own policies of terror and provocation against objectionable governments. The American legislators' anti-Cuban actions exacerbate even further the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin.

Armed Interference Legalized

LD190724 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 19 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has adopted by 77 votes to 3 the openly anti-Cuban "political declaration." It says that the United States intends to prevent by any necessary means, including the use of weapons, the spread of Cuban influence to other countries of the Western hemisphere.

By adopting this openly aggressive toward socialist Cuba "political declaration," the United States Senate applies "legality" to a U.S. armed interference against Cuba.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS SENATE DEBATE ON MX FUNDING

PM191248 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Extremely Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun -- Last week the U.S. Senate spent days in almost continuous debate, discussing the bill for appropriating almost $300 billion to the Pentagon in fiscal 1985.

The bill's provisions -- allocating funds for the production of the new MX ICBM's -- generated sharp opposition from many legislators. This question was put to the vote twice. On the first vote the Senate rejected by an insignificant majority (55 votes against 41) the amendment proposed by a group of Democratic senators prohibiting the appropriation of funds for the further production of MX's. A vote was then taken on a new amendment providing for the program's postponement by a year and making the final decision on the financing of the production of more than 21 such missiles dependent on the outcome of a study of the question of modernizing the ground-based strategic forces. The votes were equally divided on this amendment. In order to resolve the deadlock, the Senate's president, Vice President G. Bush, was specially called to Capitol Hill in the evening; as a rule he is absent from the sittings of the supreme legislative body. He cast his deciding vote and the Senate approved the administration's proposal for the program's implementation.

During the Senate debate, the opponents of this strategic program emphasized that the MX is an extremely dangerous and expensive first-strike weapon, and that its deployment would lead to destablilization of the international situation, intensify the danger of nuclear war, and render even more unlikely the prospect of concluding a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. Many senators pointed out that the program proposed by Reagan is absolutely unnecessary in view of the administration's other numerous and expensive programs to build up the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal. Senator P. Leahy, in particular, declared that in pushing the program through the administration is constantly resorting to the hackneyed thesis that the MX missile is supposedly necessary as a "bargaining card" during talks with the USSR.

PENTAGON, CIA OVERESTIMATE SOVIET MILITARY POWER

LD191511 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS -- Political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

All kinds of false stories covering the subject of "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet superiority" in one or other category of weapons are regularly supplied by the Pentagon or the Central Intelligence Agency, or else by the two departments together. More often than not they are timed for the debates in Congress on appropriations for intensifying the nuclear arms race, causing natural resentment and apprehension among U.S. public. The latest proof of that is the allegation just sent out by the Pentagon concerning "Soviet superiority in nuclear wearheads"?

What is behind this "sensational finding"? The explanation is very simple. Each time Congress is discussing a new draft budget -- that is precisely what it is doing right now, the American ABC television company says -- no one is surprised to see the Pentagon make public some figures demonstrating that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in the arms race.

A Pentagon correspondent for the same television company explains: New data appear at a moment when the Reagan administration is working to gain support for continuing the realisation of the program for the development of new MX missiles. The correspondent recalls that the program has repeatedly run into political opposition on Capitol Hill.

All this shows that in pushing through Congress a 300 billion dollar budget of the Pentagon and appropriations for the production of new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, falsifiers with a wealth of experience in the field of disinformation are using old recipes. Let us recall that several years ago the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency all of a sudden, literally on the very same day, simply doubled their own overstated estimates of the Soviet Union's defense spending.

It is becoming clear, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commented on one of such cases, that an unexpected buildup of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces took place at the computing department of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and not at Soviet military bases or Soviet arms industry plants. There is no doubt that both that and other departments and divisions of the CIA and the Pentagon are always only too willing to send out orders for such falsehoods.

Is there any need to remind readers that way back in the 1950's the Pentagon, to the accompaniment of a propaganda outcry over the fact that the U.S.A. allegedly "lagged behind (the USSR) in bombers," managed to win huge funds for and to speed up the realisation of a large-scale program of production of strategic bombers? After a veritable armada of such planes had been built it was discovered that the corresponding U.S. departments deliberately overstated the number of bombers by three to four times.

In the 1960's an outcry was started with the help of the same methods over the "missile lag of the U.S.A.," and Washington was the first to embark on a large-scale deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. After more than one thousand such missiles had been deployed, it was found out that the "Soviet missile threat" had been overstated by 15 to 20 times.

To justify the policy of intensifying the arms race and attaining superiority, Washington has on numerous occasions resorted and continues to resort now to groundless and sometimes even absurd allegations. Those who are engaged in that clearly proceed from the premise that all means will go for attaining their aggressive aims. However, the tricks of the falsifiers are very well known and they can hope to deceive only the least informed and very credulous persons.

KORNILOV SCORES CIA'S 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES

LD191629 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 19 Jun 84

["C.I.A.: A Means of Exporting Counter-Revolution" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Flush with money and manpower, the C.I.A. is back at work worldwide, operating on a scale not seen since the Vietnam War," the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said in its issue dated June 25.

The magazine's article "Inside C.I.A: What's Really Going On?" provides further evidence that the incumbent Washington administration, which views force, diktat and blackmail almost as the sole instrument of foreign policy, intends to use the C.I.A. on an ever increasing scale to project its global hegemonistic aims.

The scope of the C.I.A.'s operations spearheaded against the countries of the socialist community is especially vast. It is the C.I.A. that has directed counter-revolutionary actions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It is the C.I.A. that has reared and bankrolled Polish counter-revolution in a vain bid to "dismantle" socialism in People's Poland. It is this agency of provocations and sabotage that is fanning the flames of a fierce psychological war against socialist states and is nothing loath to use the dirtiest of methods, including fabrications, lies, insinuations, and shameless calumnies, in the course of this war.

Now that Washington has institutionalized terror and banditry as its government policy, the C.I.A.'s traces can be detected without difficulty in any part of the world which U.S. rulers find it necessary to proclaim a "sphere of American vital interests." This means of exporting counter-revolution is being widely used to escalate the U.S. "undeclared wars" against sovereign Nicaragua and revolutionary Afghanistan. The C.I.A. and its agents are one of the supports under South African racists. The C.I.A.'s tracks are showing themselves now and then in Western Europe where overseas "cloak-and-dagger knights," acting at one with NATO special services, seek to bring down the mass anti-war campaign and discredit the anti-missile movement whose members demand that the American Pershing and cruise missiles be cleared from European soil.

According to the American newspaper BOSTON GLOBE, spending on the C.I.A.'s covert-action subversive operations abroad have increased five-fold since 1981. What is meant by "covert action" is an open secret. Acts of terrorism against politicians and public figures "disliked" by Washington, espionage, sabotage, bribery, and blackmail -- such are methods that the "gentlemen from Langley" use in their work. Speaking at a recent ceremony at the C.I.A.'s headquarters where ground was broken for two new seven-story buildings, President Reagan declared that the C.I.A. would continue carrying on its "great and noble traditions." This means the "green light" for the "traditions" of those who have prepared the incursion by mercenary gangs into Cuba and the fascist military putsch in Chile, those who have masterminded and carried out "special operations" to assassinate outstanding Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara, Chilean President Salvador Allende, national hero of the Congo Patrice Lumumba, and those who have mulled over plans to murder Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

The leaders of the Washington administration use a lot of words and tons of paper trying to present themselves as adherents of "international morals" and "guardians" of democracy and human rights.

But the subversive, provocative activities of the C.I.A., an agency of bloody deeds, are among the most conclusive evidence showing the real worth of Washington's rhetoric, a rhetoric which U.S. ruling quarters hope will help them to disguise their imperial ambitions and their aggressive policy whose aim is to dominate sovereign countries and nations.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S ELECTION PLATFORM EVALUATED

LD192156 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The committee for working out the election platform of the Democratic Party of the USA has issued a draft election programme.

Judging by the draft programme, the Democrats intend to win votes in the election struggle by the criticism of the failures of the administration's home and foreign policy. The foreign policy section of the document points to the dangerous character of the militaristic course of the present tenant of the White House. The document stresses that President Reagan declares for the deployment of new destabilizing systems of armament. The document says that he was pushing through the programme of preparation for chemical wars costing many billions of dollars and advanced the plan of "star wars" whose implementation would cost a trillion dollars and would lead to spreading the arms race to outer space.

The authors of the draft point out that Reagan's tough rhetoric led to the worsening of the Soviet-U.S. relations to a dangerous level. They write that the present chief of the administration has become the first American President since the times of the Cold War during whose administration all talks with the USSR on nuclear arms control have collapsed: He threatens to break the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, refuses to achieve a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, objects to the opening of the talks on the control over anti-satellite weapon systems.

But going by the draft programme, the Democrats cannot offer a practical and effective alternative to the present course of the White House. They merely suggest to "moderate" the extremism in the foreign policy while leaving its expansionist nature unchanged. A Democratic president must be prepared to resort to force, the document says. Calling for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, the authors of the draft programme at the same time continue speculating on the myth about the "Soviet menace."

It is pointed out that the stepping up of militaristic preparations by the White House has become the main reason behind a huge growth of the budgetary deficit. In 1983 it reached 200 billion dollars, which means an additional annual burden of taxation of 800 dollars on every American, children included. Another result of Reagan's domestic policy is a sharp worsening of the position of the working people. The number of children living in poverty is now three million greater than in 1979 while the poor make up 15 per cent of the population, it is said in the draft programme.

The Democrats promise a balanced federal budget, the lessening of taxation, and the increase of capital investments into the economy. But these promises have a generalized wording and are not borne up by the indication of concrete ways of overcoming economic ailments of the USA.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES U.S. PAPER ON PRC TIES

PM181516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

["Own Information" report: "Ties in Military Sphere Being Strengthened: The American Press on U.S.-PRC Cooperation"]

[Text] The American newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has published an article devoted to relations between the United States and China, particularly the two countries' cooperation in the military sphere. According to Pentagon spokesmen, the article points out, delegations of military instructors and specialists in the supply of materiel and equipment are now traveling back and forth between the two countries. Export licenses have already been issued to China for "defensive" systems such as antitank and anti-aircraft guns. The United States, the newspaper notes, has already supplied China with computers and radar stations for military purposes.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR emphasizes that American-Chinese cooperation is regarded in Washington from the standpoint of "countering Moscow." The newspaper cites pronouncements by a high-ranking Pentagon official, J. Kelly, who while speaking recently in Congress stated that joint efforts will enable the United States to "supplement the actions of the Chinese in those cases where our interests are placed under threat."

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that, in addition to the United States, the latter's NATO allies are participating in the "strengthening of Chinese military potential." Thus, France and Britain have sold helicopters, aircraft engines, artillery, and radar stations to China.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that all this is taking place at a time when China has begun modernizing its strategic forces and last year launched its first missile-carrying submarine."

The article draws attention to the fact that "strategic cooperation" between the United States and China "is influencing American diplomacy in other countries in the region."

MONGOLIA: 99.99 PERCENT OF VOTERS GO TO POLLS

LD191039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In Ulaanbaatar today, the preliminary results of the elections to the local hurals of the people's deputies of Mongolia have been published. The elections took place on 17 June, and 99.99 percent of the electorate voted for the candidates for deputy to the local organs of power.

WESTERN PRESS VIEWS ARTICLE ON KAL AIRLINER

LD191208 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- Official Washington has been apparently irritated over the emergence of new information showing that the South Korean airliner which grossly violated Soviet airspace on the night of September 1, last year was on a spying mission for the United States.

According to UPI, the British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE, which came up with this information, is regarded as an "authoritative publication" at Great Britain's Defence Department, which cannot be suspected of any sympathy with the USSR.

London June 19 TASS -- The British newspaper OBSERVER writes that the author of the article in DEFENCE ATTACHE has probably had access to yet unpublished technical information. Specifically, he disclosed that the plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace was the result of a premeditated action aimed at triggering the Soviet air defences' response and enabling American special services to record the signals of Soviet radars, radio interception means and other electronic equipment.

THE OBSERVER stressed that the reconnaissance operation was coordinated by the American space shuttle Challenger which acted jointly with the Ferret-D spy satellite.

According to the British weekly ECONOMIST, DEFENCE ATTACHE came up with the most convincing evidence to date, showing that the South Korean airliner was involved in an intelligence-gathering operation.

JAPAN TO USE U.S. LANDSAT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

LD192031 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 19 TASS -- Japan's military establishment and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have concluded an agreement on the joint use of the "LANDSAT" artificial satellite for military purposes, the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN reports. The entire amount of information on the Far Eastern region adjacent to to the Japanese archipelago received from the satellite will be regularly transmitted to Japan. According to the Japanese newspaper, as much as 150 million yen was appropriated in Tokyo for the processing of this information. A special computer to process this data is being installed at a tracking station of the Japanese armed forces in Tatikawa. They in the Japanese military department do not conceal that the reception of information from the U.S. satellite is just a preparatory stage for the development and broad use by the Japanese armed forces of their own spy satellites.

Already now Japan's Defense Agency has secured a permission from the official authorities for the use of the existing Japanese communication satellites.

Simultaneously preparations are proceeding full speed ahead for Japan's participation in the development of the permanently functioning orbital station which is to become a central element of the Pentagon's "Star Wars" programme.

Japanese experts have estimated that the Japanese part of the space project will cost 300,000 million yen, the ASAHI SHIMBUN writes. Japan is unfolding such a large-scale programme notwithstanding a parliamentary resolution and the law on the activity of space departments, which make it incumbent upon the to explore outer space for peaceful purposes only. This, however, does not in the least confuse Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who confirmed during the recent summit conference of seven major capitalist countries in London that Tokyo was ready to take part in the creation of the Pentagon's space base.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ABE TO VISIT SEOUL

SK190151 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Abe Shintaro is to visit South Korea in July. According to a report, he and South Korean leaders will discuss matters related to the strengthening of relations between the two countries in the military, political, economic, and other fields. Abe will also make preparations for the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming visit to Japan this year.

Tokyo is attempting to solidify the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime and is expanding its cooperation with this antinational regime.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION LEADER ON DPRK VISIT

SK180930 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Interview with Dmitriy Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol and head of a delegation of Komsomol functionaries that recently visited the DPRK]

[Text] [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] Dear Korean comrades:

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked by the firm traditions of friendship and good-neighborly relations that have been confirmed through time. Our friendship was solidly forged with the blood of the heroic Soviet Army soldiers and officers and men of the Korean People's Army killed in the struggle to liberate Korea from the colonial enslavement of the Japanese imperialists, and it has been strengthened and developed in the course of a common struggle for socialist and communist construction.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, and a meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Kim Il-song were important steps in behalf of the development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the WPK and between our peoples.

The links between the Komsomol and the League Socialist Working Youths of Korea [LSWYK] have also developed, following the example of the close CPSU-WPK cooperation. One of the forms of our links is the exchange of delegations' visits. The exchange of visits help to grasp each other's working experience in various activities.

I recently took the opportunity to visit your country, leading a delegation of the All-Union Komsomol, at the invitation of the LSWYK Central Committee. Our itinerary was tight. We inspected campuses, a general textile plant, the grand people's study hall, the palace of students and children, a kindergarten, and a Korean-Soviet friendship cooperative farm in Pyongyang. We also saw historical and cultural sites.

A mass rally at the Pyongyang general textile plant clearly demonstrated the friendship between the Soviet and Korean youths. About 500 young workers of the plant attended the rally. We will long remember our meetings with the industrious and resourceful Korean youths and the revolutionary zeal they have displayed in building a new society and in carrying out the tasks of the second 7-year plan for the development of the national economy.

We also inspected an area of the demarcation line by which Korea is divided through the fault of the U.S. imperialists. We particularly keenly noted the complicated situation on the Korean peninsula as a result of Washington's policy aimed at the permanent division of Korea. Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again reaffirm to our dear Korean friends that the Komsomol and Soviet youth also firmly side with the just struggle of the people and youths of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis without foreign forces' interference.

The Komsomol members indignantly denounce the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan regime and express solidarity with the South Korean people and youth struggling for a democratic reform and the resignation of the pro-U.S. Seoul regime.

We are convinced that the joint efforts of all people interested in Korea's future and in the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East will (?remove) the militaristic forces, force the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, and, on this basis, help to settle the Korean question.

In recent years, the development of the relations between the youth organizations of the two countries has been more marked. An exchange of visits by youth art collectives has begun, an agreement on mutual visits by reporters of the youth publications of the two countries has been reached, and a photo exhibit on the life of Soviet youth will be held in Pyongyang this fall and a similar exhibit by the LSWYK will be held in Moscow next year.

The close practical cooperation between the Komsomol and LSWYK will contribute to the holding of the 12th World Festival of Students andYouths in Moscow in 1985. I am convinced that this festival held to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over German (?fascism) and Japanese militarism, will contribute to strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity of world youth and more solidly unite them in the struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear war.

In conclusion, I want to note the profound hospitality accorded our delegation in your country. We met Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee.

The prospects for the development of the ties between the Komsomol and LSWYK are bright. The contacts between our youth organizations, the exchange of their working experience, and the holding of joint functions serve the strengthening of the friendship between the younger generations of the Soviet Union and DPRK.

Dear Korean comrades, I wish you new successes in carrying out the tasks for socialist social construction set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress. [end recording]

PENTAGON CONSOLIDATING POSITION IN PAKISTAN

PM150951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[S. Bulantsev commentary: "Islamabad's Saber-Rattling"]

[Text] This giant aviation complex with factory buildings, hangars, workshops, and runways, which is under construction near the Pakistani city of Kamra, will not come fully into operation until next year. However, its construction has already given rise to considerable concern among Pakistan's neighbors and the other countries of the Middle and Near East. By whom and for what purpose will this complex, which the Islamabad military administration has dubbed Pakistan's "defense flagship," be used?

The development of the military-political situation in an extensive region from South Asia to the Persian Gulf zone depends on the answer to that question. Meanwhile recent events show that the construction of the aviation complex may be moving the situation in an extremely dangerous direction.

Today there is no longer any need to prove the fact that Pakistan's military spending -- which annually "consumes" up to 50 percent of the state budget -- far exceeds reasonable defense needs. Virtually the entire economy of the country has been put on a military footing, to the detriment of millions of starving Pakistanis. Obsessed with saber-rattling, Islamabad has concluded a military-economic deal with Washington for the astronomical sum of $3.2 billion, under which, in particular, F-16 fighter-bombers are already arriving in Pakistan, planes which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. As for the latter, judging by international press evidence, if Islamabad has not yet acquired its own atomic weapons, it could begin producing them at any time.

Militarization is the hallmark of General Ziaul Haq's policy. The Pakistani leadership's military ambitions are dangerous in themselves, and yet they are not what provokes the greatest alarm among the peoples of the Middle and Near East.

History knows no examples as yet of the United States selflessly giving someone billion-dollar injections for purely good motives. R. Reagan's administration gives priority to regimes whose policy corresponds to the global and regional aspirations of U.S. imperialism. Pakistan and Israel are being given the key role in the alliance of conservative, Western-oriented regimes being cobbled together in the Middle and Near East, which is to serve U.S. imperialism's expansionist goals and be an instrument for suppressing revolutionary liberation movements. It is by no means accidental that it is Pakistan that has been turned into the main bridgehead of aggression against the Afghan revolution.

There is a concealed, but increasingly perceptible threat to the region here too. In the opinion of the Indian press, it can now be taken as an established fact that, despite Islamabad's formal denials, Washington has been permitted to create military bases in Pakistan. One site is located in the (Rəskokh) Hills in the Chagai region of Baluchistan. This entire region is closed to civilians. A second site is located in Gwadar, also in Baluchistan. According to certain press reports the Pentagon will be developing cruise missiles at these bases. Besides, they will be strongpoints for the punitive Rapid Deployment Force. If you add the aviation complex near the city of Kamra to the two aforesaid bases, it is obvious that the Pentagon has its sights on an enormous region from India to the Persian Gulf.

This development of events assumes particularly sinister coloring in connection with the U.S. course of direct armed interference in that oil-rich region on the false pretext of "ensuring the safety of shipping."

Thus, the Pentagon's consolidation of its position on Pakistani territory is creating a mass of problems for the countries of the region and primarily for Pakistan's neighbors. As for Islamabad's ruling elite, by all accounts it considers the U.S. forces' presence to be the guarantee of its own security -- after all, should the need arise these troops could even be used against its own people if they rose up to struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country, against the military dictatorship, and for a return to civil rule.

History has delivered its verdict on two Pakistani military dictatorships which in foreign policy gambled on acting as Washington's stooge and considered bullets and tear gas the best argument in talks with the opposition. Will this verdict be a useful lesson for Pakistan's present military dictatorship?

SOVIET MILITARY LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN DEPICTED

PM151425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 8

[TASS correspondent disptach by V. Gladilov under the "Everyday Life of the Army and Navy" rubric: "Courage and Cordiality"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in the DRA -- The servicemen belonging to the limited contingent of Soviet forces helping the people of Afghanistan to safeguard the gains of the April Revolution are demonstrating courage, valor, and self-sacrifice.

Reception Hours -- Around the Clock

Captain of the Medical Service Aleksandr Novitskiy was called out of bed late at night. Help was needed: A dushman gang had attacked a mountain settlement; there were wounded among the population.

The captain's "emergency bag" holding instruments and drugs was always ready. Taking it and three companions, Novitskiy quickly set out. There was no road to the settlement and it therefore had to be reached on foot along a small path. In pitch blackness, the Soviet servicemen practically had to feel their way among the rocks.

Around 20 wounded had gathered in a half-demolished school. Without allowing himself to rest for even a moment, he set to work. After quickly examining everyone, he began with the most serious. The Soviet military doctor worked for several hours. All the casualties had their wounds dressed and bandaged by him, and the Soviet doctor was warmly thanked by the settlement's inhabitants.

The next day, routine cases awaited the doctor: An Afghan boy fell from a tree and help had to be given to him; a woman was giving birth in a neighboring settlement, and speed was of the essence. Captain of the Medical Service Novitskiy has no surgery hours -- he receives the sick around the clock. This was what he promised when he took the Hippocratic Oath at Tomsk State University's medical institute.

Checked, Free of Mines!

The column of servicemen was slowly making its way along a narrow mountain path. Suddenly it halted.

Elza, a 3-year-old German shepherd had given them a signal.... She, along with her handler, Junior Guards Sergeant H. Shvetsov, were walking ahead. She stopped at a small mound which, at first glance, had nothing remarkable about it and looked anxiously at her master as if to say: There is danger here.

It was not difficult for Nikolay Shvetsov to guess what was involved: It was a mine! After stopping the column, he set about his customary work and disarmed the "surprise" left by the dushmans. After a few minutes, the servicemen were again on the move, carrying out their combat training tasks. And Elza -- the reliable "lookout" was running ahead of them as before.

"I have been serving here in Afghanistan with Elza for less than 6 months," Junior Guards Sergeant N. Shvetsov said. "But during this time she has helped us to discover around 100 mines, including those that cannot always be found by conventional technical means."

Hundreds of mines have been found.... That means hundreds of lives saved on the combat tally of Junior Guards Sergeant Nikolay Shvetsov, holder of the Order of the Red Star, and his Elza.

"Go to it, Soldier!"

Private Sergey Ignatenko excelled at peeling potatoes. All that was left to his disheartened rivals to do was to joke: "He probably gets details out of turn more often than the rest and works them in the kitchen."

But the next competition, the competition in stripping and assembling weapons, was held in a most serious spirit. Here everyone -- both the Soviet and the Afghan servicemen taking part in the competitions under the slogan "Go to it, soldier" -- wanted to excel. Victory fell to an Afghan, (Abullah), who stripped and reassembled his automatic weapon in half the normative time. His success was greeted by amicable applause from spectators and participants and by a big Russian cabbage pie which, however, (Abdullah) immediately shared with everyone. He entertained with particular gratitude the Soviet servicemen who had helped him to master the weapon.

"Such joint events are not unusual," Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Vorontsov, the battalion's deputy commander of political affairs, stressed. We often invite the officers and men of the Afghan subunits to combat community evenings. They always take part in the concerts in our soldiers' club with their own program and together we mount stands and showcases.

The interest in Afghanistan in our Soviet servicemen and our country is very considerable and it is growing daily. That is why the political workers do not miss a single opportunity to acquaint Afghan civilians and servicemen with our country's history and everyday life and with its people and deeds. When soldiers return from leave, they invariably give talks to the inhabitants of the settlements, bring photographs and slides of their native villages and cities, and put on exhibitions. In this way not only combat collaboration but also internationalist unity is strengthened.

CIA ENTRUSTS EX-AFGHAN KING TO LEAD REVOLUTION

LD182339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS) -- "To whom have the CIA strategists tried to entrust the role of leader of the Afghan counterrevolution?" writes IZVESTIYA's own correspondent from Kabul. In the end the CIA was left with only one candidate in the running -- former Afghan King Zaher Shah, who was removed from the throne in 1973 by his son-in-law, Daud, and who has been in Rome ever since.

The strategists of the "Zaher Shah" game played it with flourish, continues the correspondent. For a whole year now statements, messages, and addresses have been gushing out of the king's offices in Rome. These have immediately been taken up by the reactionary press, by the radio stations "Voice of America," "Deutsche Welle," "Free Europe," the BBC, and by major Western agencies.

The king equips numerous delegations to go to Pakistan to establish close links with emigre headquarters and recruit supporters in Afghan refugee camps. Not relying very much on Zaher Shah's people, the U.S. special services back them up with their own staff. (Tomas Guttier), an old spy and head of the "Afghan Department" at Nebraska State University, recently visited Pakistan. As is known, the correspondent points out, this university has become one of the centers for planning political sabotage against the DRA. (Guttier), who in his time spent 10 years working in Afghanistan, and his staff, exist on CIA money. Before travelling east the American agent held a meeting in Rome with the ex-king to polish up a "program of action." In Pakistan he talked the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution into combining under the banner of Zaher Shah.

The ex-monarch's fiery appeals ring with lofty words: homeland, democracy, honor of the nation, future of Afghanistan... The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR notes in one of its commentaries: "The people are within their rights to ask why Zaher Shah, who for 40 years was never troubled with concerns about the well-being of the people, has suddenly begun to display such anxiety about the Afghan people's future. Statistics show that during his reign, annual national income was no more than $50 per capita. The rate of economic growth was a mere 0.2 percent per year. Unemployment was of horrifying proportions."

The people remember all this.

In a word, however hard the deft stitchers from the CIA might have tried getting the king into a new outfit -- the toga of a leader of the nation -- things are actually going badly for them. Indeed, the correspondent writes in conclusion, all these attempts to come up with a "genuine symbol," a "unifying leader," an "acknowledged authority" cannot be seen as other than a lot of meaningless fuss.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 JUN

LD192129 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- A delegation of Indian MNP's led by Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of Indian Parliament, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Indian delegation visited the Supreme Soviet of the USSR where they were greeted by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the conversation the sides expressed the desire to expand further parliamentary contacts between the two countries for the benefit of the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India.

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT 7-13 JUNE

PM200825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 June 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit's Conclusion"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] headed by Meas Kroch member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the KPRA Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 7-13 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Talks were held with Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Taking part in the talks were Admiral A.I. Sorokin and Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and at the North Caucasus Military District Political Directorate, the Kampuchean political workers were informed of the experience in party political work within the USSR Armed Forces and the activity of political organs in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The guests attended a meeting of Soviet-Kampuchean friendship held at one of the military units of the North Caucasus Military District.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall, the museum, "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin," and locations of revolutionary and military glory in Moscow, Rostov-na-Donu, and Novocherkassk.

The delegation of KPRA political workers left for home 13 June. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, and other senior political workers.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS PRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

PM191514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Lieutenant Colonel A. Nikulchenkov: "Born in the Battle for Freedom: 33 Years of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army"]

[Excerpts] The Kampuchean people and their servicemen are today celebrating the 33d anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], created in the period when the national liberation struggle was launched in the country.

The people's democratic revolution emerged victorious in January 1979, and the Pol Pot regime was overthrown. True freedom and independence came to Kampuchean soil.

But the forces of imperialism and international reactionaryism have not stopped their attempts to reverse the revolutionary process in Kampuchea and restore their control over the country. This is the goal pursued by the whipping up of tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border and the incessant sorties by counterrevolutionary forces. Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionary groups carry out raids from Thai territory, generously supplied with everything they need by forces which do not want the stabilization of the situation in Kampuchea and the entire region.

The Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces are resolutely defending the country's sovereignty and independence and are worthily repulsing the enemy. The KPRA achieved particularly great success in the first months of this year.

KPRA units, jointly with Vietnamese volunteer units, dealt a number of powerful blows against Pol Pot gangs attempting to infiltrate into PRK territory. The successful operations have resulted in the liquidation of many counterrevolutionary bases, large quantities of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment have been captured, and now all the republic's border regions are completely controlled by the republic's armed forces.

The KPRA strengthens and gathers strength and experience each year, and this significantly helps to stabilize the situation in the country. This has already made it possible to implement on two occasions a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops having successfully fulfilled their international duty in fraternal Kampuchea. The PRK's Armed Forces today consist of the regular army, territorial troops, and self-defense forces. The army has become the reliable defender and mainstay of the people's revolutionary power; the servicemen and commanders are well trained, and the standards of their moral-political training are high. They are clearly aware of the goals of the struggle and the tasks of the revolution and are educated in a spirit of patriotism, love for the people, and hatred of the revolution's enemies.

The Kampuchean people link their gains and prospects in the building of the new life with the cooperation, aid, and international solidarity of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist countries. The friendship between the USSR Armed Forces and the KPRA strengthens and develops daily. This is furthered by the close ties between our parties and people, the increasingly deep cooperation between our countries, and the mutual exchange of military delegations.

On its 33d anniversary, Soviet servicemen wish the KPRA further successes in consolidating its country's defense capability and in defending the gains of the revolution and the freedom and independence of the motherland.

KAMPUCHEA CONDEMNS THAI ACTIONS AGAINST LAOS

LD152237 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 15 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea condemns armed provocations of the Thai authorities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and demands an immediate end to these dangerous actions, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea circulated here.

Kampuchea's people and government fully support the just stand of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the statement says. All Thai military units that illegally seized a number of districts of Lao territory must be immediately withdrawn. Gross provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic staged by the Thai authorities of late, their vigorous support for the gangs of Pol Pot men and other reactionary Khmer groupings attest to the hostile course of Thailand's ruling circles against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, represent a threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia.

PRAVDA ASSESSES POLISH ELECTION RESULTS

PM191818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents B. Averchenko and C. Losoto: "Strengthening People's Power"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun -- Local elections have been held in Poland. Over 110,000 deputies were elected to (?2,435) people's councils up to and including voivodship level. The election results show the Polish people's broad support for the candidate deputies nominated by working people. They are representatives of the PZPR and its allies, the United Peasant Party (ZSL) and Democratic Party (SD), which make up the Patriotic Movement for National Revival (PRON).

The elections were preceded by a 4-month election campaign. Candidate deputies were nominated on a democratic basis and included representatives of all strata of the population and professional groups: workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, women, young people, and veterans. There were more than 36,000 meetings with candidate deputies in electoral districts.

The PZPR did a great deal of work in the period before the election. The March all-Polish conference of delegates to the 9th PZPR Congress adopted a special resolution on the party's tasks in connection with the election. The document noted the need for all party members everywhere to participate in the election campaign. Special attention was paid to the idea of generating an atmosphere of high civic political activeness contributing to deepening the consolidation of society under the PZPR's leadership, the achievement of social and political stability, and the fulfillment of the socialist building program in Poland.

An appeal to the people and to the participants in the PZPR Central Committee 16th Plenum once again noted that participation in the election "is the civic and patriotic duty of every Pole, and a measure of responsibility for the country's successful development, for its secure and independent existence."

The election results showed that the program of the forces that coalesce in the PRON met with broad support among the electorate. People can see that it is a realistic program geared to reviving and further developing the country's economy, raising the population's living standard, and satisfying their social and cultural needs.

As the Polish press reports today, according to preliminary data, more than three-fourths of the electorate voted. Most of the candidate deputies obtained the requisite number of votes.

People's Poland is surmounting the well-known difficulties with increasing confidence. This is evidenced by last month's national economic development results. The rate of industrial production is increasing. The news media note that the planned annual output increase of 4-5-5.5 percent will be achieved.

The miners have achieved good results. In May, they produced 16.4 million tons of coal, which makes nearly 80.5 million since the beginning of the year. This is nearly 1 million tons more than in the same period last year. Over 21 million tons of lignite were produced, which is 4.1 millions tons more than in the corresponding period last year.

There is good news from many enterprises as well. They typify the current development of the Polish national economy and determine its future.

The Polish working class' leading role in building socialism is strengthening. This was the theme of the PZPR Central Committee 16th Plenum. Plant party organizations are stepping up their activity, exercising an increasingly effective influence on their enterprises' economic activity, on the improvement of labor productivity and production discipline, and on all aspects of labor collectives' life. Trade union organizations are performing a greater and greater role, coping with working people's many day-to-day concerns and protecting their interests.

The local media note that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a big help to Poland in its efforts to surmount economic difficulties. The Polish public welcomed the signing in Moscow of the "Long Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000." The Polish press writes that "this document is evidence of a qualitatively new stage in relations between the two fraternal countries and has great political significance."

Today, the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI noted, in the presence of the threat to peace posed by the adventurist policy of the NATO states, above all the United States, and of the anti-Polish actions by President Reagan's administration and the growing call in the West for a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences' decisions, the strengthening of Polish-Soviet friendship, cooperation, and brotherhood in arms and the consolidation of allied ties are acquiring special significance.

The news media devote a great deal of space to the Moscow CEMA economic summit conference. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the documents adopted at the conference contain a profound political assessment of the present stage of history and formulate the economic strategy for the next decade and beginning of the 21st century. These documents reflect the enormous potential for further strengthening cooperation among the CEMA countries based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology that unite the fraternal parties, countries, and peoples. It is from this immortal source, the paper continues, that we have derived, are deriving, and will continue to derive impetus for joint, even more closely coordinated actions to strengthen the economic and defense might of our sovereign socialist states and the entire fraternal community.

Poland's present-day reality is made up of many traits. Despite the existing difficulties and unresolved problems and questions, the main trait is the normal labor tempo, the confident progress along the path of strengthening the economy and making effective use of the material and technical potential created over the years of people's power and existing resources, and the widening and deepening of ties with socialist countries. This determines the political climate in the country and it meets with the support of the majority of Polish working people. This was confirmed once again most vividly by the elections to the local organs of power -- the people's councils.

When talking about the elections in Poland, mention must be made of another fact. The population's participation in the elections and their results put an end to Western imperialist circles' hopes that the elections would be a kind of "stumbling block," a stage in the confrontation between the people and authority, that "everything would flare up" in Poland. What a noise there has been from the subversive radio stations, especially in recent weeks!

They were promising all manner of things to the political rabble who are lurking underground and operating furtively. They were also promising something a little more concrete. A letter was found on B. Lis, a former leader of Solidarity, who had gone underground and was arrested shortly before the elections. The letter had come from Brussels, from a former Solidarity figure who had taken refuge in the West. The letter said: "We have plans to collect a sum close to $1 million (mainly from Americans and Japanese), particularly if the boycott of the elections to the people's councils succeeds.

The other day we received a donation of $200,000 from the AFL-CIO. Please write a brief letter to Lane Kirkland thanking him for this support and for the assistance in fall 1983 and expressing the hope that the AFL-CIO will take a sympathetic view of Solidarity's needs next year. This is very important because the money is there. But to be able to obtain it, they must be sufficiently confident that you in Poland will be able to use the money effectively." So it is clear where the underground gets its money from.

But the plans of Poland's enemies did not come to fruition. People's power in Poland has deep roots. Most of the Polish working people said a determined "no" to provocations, disruptive actions, and irresponsibility. They advocated order, confidence in the future, conscientious work, a prosperous future for the country and socialism. This was evidence by the very atmosphere at the voting places. People went there in fine spirits, many in their Sunday best; often whole families went along with their friends.

The Listopads went to vote in Slupsk. Bogdan Listopad works as a blacksmith at the "Agromet-Fanapol" Agricultural Machinery Plant, his wife Maria is a nursing sister, and his daughter Irena is an accountant. His son Tomasz is a mechanical engineer and he was voting for the first time.

"We have done our civic duty," the head of the family said, "the duty today of every Pole and patriot who sees the future of his homeland as one that we will safeguard through our shock labor on the socialist path."

There was another meeting in Chelm, a city associated with the birth of people's power in Poland, the 40th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year. Chelm, the first city in the country to be liberated from the fascists, was the home of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the temporary organ of people's power. It was there, at a small printing works on 22 July 1944, that the July manifesto proclaiming the birth of a new, People's Poland was printed. Wladyslaw Krol, a pensioner, worked for many years at the Chelm cement plant. He was the first chairman of the enterprise's workers council and he was a well-known public figure in the city.

"I have been participating in elections since 1947," he said, "and I can remember the exceedingly difficult postwar years. I witnessed the building of the cement combine in Chelm. And I must say that we have made great progress. I am voting for our people's power and I am optimistic about the future. Sure, we still have problems, but we have overcome much bigger obstacles in the past..."

Working people have a confident view of the future. The country has achieved much in 40 years of socialist building. New frontiers, new heights lie ahead.

POLISH ENGINEER'S LETTER TO PRAVDA PUBLISHED

PM191039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

["Letter From Warsaw" by engineer Lech Malczyk, member of the PZPR: "'Thanks for the Assistance...'"]

[Text] Warsaw, Jun -- Dear Comrades!

The expression "economic sanctions" has been heard very often in conversations between Poles as to what it means and to which spheres of life this term applies. Imperialism calculated that it would bring about our national economy's breakdown by such steps. The plans by the U.S. Administration and its allies were linked with the organization of counterrevolution in our country and attempts to weaken the entire socialist community.

Yes, it has been difficult for us, and it is still not easy, but imperialism did miscalculate yet again. We do have the force of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries came to our assistance at a hard time. We saw once again, in the difficult conditions, who was who. Many Poles were convinced through their own experience of the fruitfulness of broad economic cooperation within the CEMA framework.

I work as an engineer at the Janek Krasicki plant for measuring equipment and computers in Warsaw. Our plant, like several other enterprises, was producing mini-computers using materials and electronic components coming from the capitalist countries. The Reagan measures had an acute effect on us all.

Now fear for the plant's future has been eliminated. Our collective has found a sound partner in the Kiev computer production enterprise. Close cooperation with our friends from the USSR is yielding wonderful results. We have found a guaranteed market for our output. There are solid prospects for the plant's development and for increasing the volume of production. We also enjoy access to the necessary materials and components on the Soviet market, and this frees us from dependence on Western deliveries. As Comrade W. Jaruzelski said in his speech to the participants of the CEMA member-countries economic conference, the Soviet Union's potential, its experience, and its internationalism have been and remain an invaluable support for us, and especially at difficult moments.

It is clear to see from our plant's experience, what fruits are born out of cooperation between fraternal countries. Efficient cooperation in the economic sphere and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries enable Poland to resolve complex problems. We thank you for the assistance with all our hearts.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON MISSILES, CEMA

LD192107 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 19 TASS -- Claims that new American missiles have not affected East-West relations and that they do not threaten international security aim to distort the true state of affairs, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said in an article published in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO today.

Calls made by representatives of NATO countries not to pay attention to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe and sit down at the negotiating table are clearly designed solely to produce a propaganda effect and therefore cannot be responded to by the Soviet Union and its allies, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said. What they imply is talks that will in effect discuss not arms reductions but NATO's rearmament, how many and where American missiles should be installed in Western Europe.

Despite the complexity of the situation that has arisen, socialist countries are still convinced that the current march of events is not irreversible, the article stressed.

Strengthening cooperation between the fraternal countries in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is the guarantee of the successful development of both individual countries and the socialist community as a whole. An appreciable step in this direction has been made by the just-ended economic conference of the CMEA member states at summit level in Moscow, which has projected ways of further deepening socialist economic integration and increasing the partners' economic capabilities.

"The main and priority task of Czechoslovak foreign policy," Bohuslav Chnoupek said in conclusion, "is tirelessly to enhance unity, alliance, all-round cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries grouped in the Warsaw Treaty. It is thanks to the joint efforts of socialist countries, which are rallied closely around the USSR, that peace has been preserved in Europe, where the flames of two world wars have broken out, for four decades now. This is a vital boon for mankind."

LCY PLENUM STRESSES NEED FOR PARTY UNITY

PM191805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Opening of Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun -- An LCY Central Committee plenum opened here today. On the agenda were issues of strengthening the LCY's leading role in society and consolidating the unity of the party's actions.

A. Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who delivered the keynote report, stressed the great significance of the 12th LCY Congress' decisions for the life of the party and the whole country and noted that in the 2 years since, the congress party organizations have made considerable efforts to cope more rapidly with problems in the SFRY's economic and social development and to overcome existing shortcomings.

At the same time, the report points out the persistence of unfavorable trends in the country's economy, the slow settlement of social problems, and the inadequate unity of actions. As the keynote speaker stated, the LCY's ideological and political unity is an important condition for strengthening its leading role in society. It is only with unity of party ranks that the LCY can successfully fulfill its vanguard role and mobilize working people to implement the "Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization."

The report notes, in particular, the recently increased activeness of hostile elements that are launching attacks against socialist gains in the SFRY and against the LCY from anticommunist positions. We must resolutely struggle against the enemies of the social system in Yugoslavia, the speaker emphasized. It is also one of the LCY's most important tasks to combat nationalism and its standard-bearers who are trying to sow hostility among the Yugoslav peoples.

In the interests of working people and all citizens, the LCY must struggle consistently to consolidate its leading role in society, resolve urgent economic and social problems, raise the standard of ideological work, and strengthen its unity of action, the report points out.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC

LD191056 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry has sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Raif Dizdarevic in connection with his appointment as Yugoslav secretary of foreign affairs. In his reply telegram, Comrade Dizdarevic expresses his thanks for the congratulations. The telegrams express the deep conviction that friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia will continue to develop well for the good of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace and socialism.

MITTERRAND TO ARRIVE FOR SUMMIT TALKS 20 JUN

LD191753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, arrives in the Soviet Union tomorrow on an official visit.

The Soviet people, who are linked with the French people by traditional friendly feelings, welcome Mitterrand's arrival and express the hope that the forthcoming summit talks will give Soviet-French relations a boost in various spheres and serve the cause of improving the international situation and strengthening peace.

PRAVDA CITED ON SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE, COOPERATION

LD200831 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- Despite the aggravated international situation and considerable difficulties, trade and economic relations between the USSR and France have been steadily developing in the 1980s, PRAVDA's correspondent in Paris Ivan Shchedrov writes in the newspaper today. Thus, trade turnover in the past three years has reached about 15.7 billion roubles, which is 70 per cent up against the overall volume of bilateral trade between the two countries in the previous five-year period. Several new contracts have been signed in the past several months. The previously concluded agreements are being successfully implemented. Over 100,000 factory and office workers in France are engaged in the fulfilment of Soviet orders.

I happened to visit dozens of the projects which are the results of the large-scale Soviet-French cooperation which covers a number of various spheres, ranging from the pulp-and-paper industry and livestock-breeding to electronics and space exploration, the article points out. Realistically minded business and political circles of France and the left-wing democratic public attach much importance to the traditional Soviet-French relations, come out for their development, expansion and deepening. This is the main impression produced by numerous meetings and conversations.

Soviet foreign trade organizations have been maintaining business relations with the French firm "Fruehauf France" for 20 years. The firm turns out trailers, semi-trailers and containers. I met with its managers on the eve of their regular business trip to the Soviet Union, I. Shchedrov writes.

"The stability and the scope of the Soviet market acquire special importance in conditions of the incessant economic crisis. I think that the Soviet Union is also satisfied with our cooperation. The purpose of my trip is to study the possibilities of concluding new contracts. The firm manufactured and delivered recently by Soviet orders 1,500 trailers, many containers and semi-trailers. Half of the produce of 'Fruehauf France' which employs over 2,000 factory and office workers at its five plants goes for export. The USSR is one of the biggest markets", said the secretary general of the firm J.C. Thuer.

The article points out further that Soviet organization successfully cooperate with the French firms "Renault", "Mashine Agricole", "Interagra" and "Poch S.S.".

Writing about the difficulties and the persistent attempts of the enemies of detente to put up artificial obstacles on the way of French-Soviet relations, I. Shchedrov points out that these difficulties are of various types, and their root causes can sometimes be found outside France -- across the ocean. This was the case with the gas pipeline connecting Siberia and Western Europe. Early this year, exactly at the pre-set time, the Urengoy gas came to France, although Washington resorted to gross attempts to disrupt the implementation of the agreement.

The artificial restrictions imposed on trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by the Cocom -- a control body attached to NATO -- continue to be a major obstacle on the way of the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and France.

The article stresses that at various international forums, including in the Common Market, France openly comes out against the attempts to curtail the East-West trade and economic ties.

Business contacts on the official level have also further developed of late, PRAVDA underlines.

Relations Lauded

LD192235 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Commentary by NOVOSTI political observer Vladimir Katin]

[Text] Relaxation in European relations originated with the USSR and France. The Soviet leaders have always attached great importance to the development, strengthening, and improvement of varied exchanges with France while at the same time acknowledging that the two countries have different sociopolitical systems. People in the Soviet Union do not close their eyes to the fact that the two countries' points of views on international issues are far from always identical in every respect. Thus, France's membership in NATO and the European Economic Community and its specific commitments toward its Western partners cannot remain without impact on the country's foreign policy. Moscow is aware of this. However, in practice, it has been shown that the USSR and France have a fair number of points of contact in their positions regarding various international issues.

In the recent past, the keynote of political cooperation between the USSR and France was a coming together of positions and a display of common approaches to topical international problems. The USSR wishes this to be the case in the future as well. The motives guiding the French leading circles in their choices of position regarding European security or disarmament, for example, (?may have differed) from the considerations at the root of the Soviet position but, all the same there did exist a real area of cooperation that was progressively given ever more concrete substance. Both countries benefited from this, as did the cause of relaxation as a whole.

The USSR has always considered that the people of France, like the Soviet people, aspire to the peace in which both are deeply interested: hence, the common approach to major European issues set down in numerous joint documents. The statement made by former French President Charles de Gaulle to the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Andrey Gromyko, amounted to a program: Europe must live in peace, built together with the Soviet Union, and cooperate with the USSR within the European framework.

Another statement by Charles de Gaulle is also equally well known in the USSR: Russian interests lie in peace.

His remarks offered a striking contrast to the ideology of the Cold War inspired by Washington with its inventions about a Soviet threat. We believe that there are good grounds for recalling this at the moment when the NATO propaganda machine, driven by the United States, is ever more actively attempting to intimidate the West Europeans with Russian aggressiveness.

The development of political cooperation since De Gaulle has exerted a positive effect on the revival, increase, and rapid growth in economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations and various exchanges and contacts. This is understandable.

The favorable political climate in the two countries' relations determines a corresponding state in their economic and trade exchanges and exerts a beneficial effect on the psychology of the businessmen, inspiring confidence in them and thus opening up further prospects and possibilities for cooperation.

In the context of the crisis that has hit the capitalist world, including France, stable trade with the USSR and the latter's broad internal market contribute to maintaining the activity of a considerable number of French enterprises. Soviet orders provide work for more than 100,000 French people. France traditionally buys from the USSR energy-carriers, notably oil and now gas, as well as timber, cotton, etc. The USSR believes that the range of Soviet deliveries to France can be considerably widened.

Economic and trade relations are characterized by a fundamentally new form of cooperation -- long-term programs, these detailed plans are spread over dozens of years. Having drawn up a program of joint action up to 1990 in the fields of trade, the conquering of space, the use of atomic energy, and the improvement of color television, the USSR and France are acting as credible partners who cannot and should not be deviated from their chosen path by any deterioration in the international political climate.

The USSR is counting on this and hopes that the visit of the French president and his talks with Soviet leaders will bring new, positive elements to all spheres of Soviet-French relations. The USSR's course of developing multilateral cooperation with France is steady and consistent and derives from its policy of peaceful coexistence.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM191118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Soviet-French talks on issues of bilateral trade, economic, and industrial cooperation have been held in Moscow. The results of bilateral trade in the period since the 18th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French commission, progress in fulfilling bilateral agreements and accords on trade and economic issues, and prospects for the development of trade and economic relations were discussed.

A protocol on the results of the talks was signed. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and the French by (A. Bakiast), director of the Department for Foreign Economic Relations at the French Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget.

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS SHOW OPPOSITION PARTIES' GAINS

LD191739 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

"Disastrous", this is how the results of the election to the European Parliament were tersely summed up by Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commission of the European Communities. The leaders of the West European "Ten" have more than enough reasons for such an assessment. To begin with, the voter turn out at the present elections was extremely low -- in Britain, for instance, only 32 percent of the poll. And one of the leaders of the ruling coalition in the FRG, Franz Josef Strauss, bearing in mind the passivity of the West German voters said that if such a state of affairs persists there will be no need for the next elections since no one will be enticed to the polling stations.

The European Parliament has failed the test for confidence of voters in it, the London TIMES sums up. But was it only the Parliament that was put to test during the election?

The results of the election were unfavourable for the majority of the ruling parties of the EEC member-countries. The British Conservatives had a crushing defeat: Their representation in the European Parliament dropped by a quarter while the number of deputies from the oppositional Labour Party almost doubled. The voting in the FRG proved to be a serious blow at the positions of the West German bloc of the CDU-CSU and the Free Democratic Party. "Free Democrats" were not elected to the European Parliament at all. The Christian Democrats in Italy lost the leading positions, yielding the palm to the Communist Party whose candidates earned a third of the votes. The parties of the governmental majority in France earned a fewer number of votes than the opposition.

If one takes into consideration the fact that the biggest success in the election was achieved by those parties and groupings that sharply criticize the "Common Market" activity and compares this with a low voter turnout, one arrives at the conclusion that it is not only the European Parliament as such but also the entire policy of the Common Market that failed the test for confidence. It is not accidental that the French LE MONDE links the results of the election with such social and political realities of present-day Western Europe as the spiralling of unemployment, the growth of crime, the lack of confidence and of sense of security in the population.

These realities are largely determined by Western Europe's submission to the policy of confrontation and pressure conducted by Washington in the international arena. The consequences of such a policy are felt by the United States allies in full measure. The British GUARDIAN complains that the economy of Western Europe is subjected to the growing pressure from the Reagan administration which seeks to ensure to the utmost the United States interests at the expense of its partners. The West German FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reproaches the Reagan administration for treating allies as performers of orders, not as partners.

Such a state of affairs inevitably entails a sharp aggravation of social, economic and political problems against which the "Ten" comes up and the corresponding polarization of forces in its political arena which was manifested also during the election to the European Parliament. Alongside the unqualified success scored by left parties in most West European countries, the ultra-right groupings also rose on the crest of universal discontent. France has the Le Pen "phenomenon". The Parisian LIBERATION justifiably describes the so-called "National Front" Le Pen heads as "Brown plague dangerous to all".

The election returns in Western Europe were undoubtedly influenced also by the voters' attitude to such a vitally important question as the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the territory of Western Europe. Contrary to the assertions of Washington propaganda and the NATO circles echoing it, the Europeans showed again that they do not hold at all that these deadly nuclear weapons strengthen their security. They showed this by giving a much greater number of votes than at the previous elections to representatives of those political forces which demand that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe be halted, the arsenals of mass destruction weapons existing in Europe be reduced and peace and security on the continent by strengthened on this basis.

The results of the election to the European Parliament are undoubtedly instructive. The matter is what lessons will be drawn from them by those who shape the policies in the West European "Ten."

FAILURE AT EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS TALKS NOTED

LD192248 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Luxembourg June 20 TASS -- The session of the EEC Council of Ministers at the level of foreign ministers that ended here on Tuesday showed an utter lack of mutual understanding. The leaders of the foreign policy departments failed to arrive at a decision on the sore subject of the volume of Britain's dues to the Community's budget, which led to the failure of the three latest summit meetings of the "Ten" in Stuttgart, Athens and Brussels. London stubbornly continues blocking any initiative in this field and insists on a cut on its contributions to the budget of the "Ten."

The talks between the EEC and Spain in the framework of the session on working out the terms of Spain's entry into the Common Market have also been stalled. In the opinion of local observers this is explained by the unwillingness of the EEC to consider Spain's lawful demands by the wish to impose on Spain an economic policy contradicting its interests.

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS REVEAL DISSATISFACTION IN FRG

LD192208 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 19 TASS -- As the returns of the elections to the European Parliament show, the majority of our people do not wish the Federal Republic of Germany to be turned into a launch pad for U.S. first-strike offensive weapons, said chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. Dissatisfaction with the anti-people policy of the right-wing coalition is growing everywhere in the FRG. The coalition's policy of stepping up the arms race and confrontation, its encroachments on the vital rights of the people can be opposed. This is the main lesson taught by the elections.

We, Communists, see the most important results of the voting held in June 17 in the failure of the parties of the right-wing Bonn coalition, in the success of the Greens Party and the peace forces, Herbert Mies said. This is a fresh impetus to us to continue the struggle against U.S. nuclear missiles, for peace and labour.

He said the fact that 45 percent of citizens having the right to vote did not participate in the elections to the European Parliament is a manifestation of the growing discontent with the sway of monopolies in Western Europe where all the burdens of the crisis are shifted onto the working people, where effective measures against the chronic mass unemployment are not taken, where vital rights are denied to millions of people.

FRG VOTERS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD191423 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The polling cards said: "Rejecting the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, I call upon the Federal Government to take measures to withdraw the nuclear missile weapons already deployed in the country". The words "Yes" and "No" were put at the end of the polling card. 4.35 million FRG citizens, or 87 per cent of the voters, said "Yes" to the above-quoted statement, thus declaring against the deployment of American first strike missiles in the territory of West Germany.

Such are the returns of the unofficial nation-wide public opinion poll, which was held in the FRG last Sunday simultaneously with elections to the Europarliament.

The poll was held on the initiative of the coordination committee of West German anti-war organizations -- activists of the movement for peace, in defiance of the objections from the authorities and criticism in the right-wing press. At some polling stations the police blocked the approach to the ballot boxes of the poll on the question of the deployment of American missiles. In Marburg Neonazis slammed the information stands of the peace champions taking advantage of silent encouragement of the police.

No difficulties, however, could prevent large sections of the FRG's population from having their say on the most topical problem. The FRG is no exception. Some time ago nearly 80 percent of the Italians, who took part in a similar public opinion poll, declared against the deployment of the American cruise missiles in their country. Sixty-three per cent of the Netherlands' population, as follows from a public opinion poll carried out there, said that they would support voting in parliament against the deployment of American missiles. This outcome of the public opinion poll has, indisputably, played its role in the approval by the Dutch Parliament the other day of the government decision postponing the start of deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles in the country.

In analysing the results of the public opinion poll in Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway as well as in the USA and Japan, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES placed on record a sharp increase in the percentage of people who believe that the main condition for the security of the West is the development of normal relations with the USSR. Only an insignificant part of the policies declared in support of the Pentagon's and NATO's policy of building up the arms race, the FINANCIAL TIMES noted. The NATO governments, another British newspaper, the GUARDIAN, notes, defend the missiles bases from their own population.

This is exactly so. And neither the right-wing press, which describes the many million strong movement of peace champions in the West as "agents of Moscow", nor political figures, who like U.S. President Reagan are trying to frighten the Europeans with "graveyard peace", if the latter say "No" to a further buildup of the arms race, can deny that.

The struggle against the nuclear missile threat looming large over Europe is gaining in strength and scope. The dangerous policy of building up international tensions is countered by the socialist countries, the communist and working class movement, the other revolutionary and democratic forces, the mounting powerful anti-war movement expressing their determination to put an end to the aggressive policy and eliminate the danger of nuclear war, to defend the independence and freedom of peoples, cooperate in conditions of peace and on the terms of equality, the recent declaration by the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, stresses. The world peace movement has evaluated that and other documents of the forum in Moscow as convincing evidence of the determination of the countries of the socialist community to work for peace and improving international political and economic relations.

CPSU CONGRATULATES PCI ON EEC ELECTION RESULTS

LD191647 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union cordially congratulated the Italian Communists, all working people of Italy upon a major success achieved in the election to the European Parliament.

"We wish the fraternal Italian Communist Party [PCI] new achievements in upholding the vital interests of the masses, in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress", says the message sent to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON ITALY'S 'MISSILE ISSUE'

LD192002 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- No matter how acute Italy's domestic problems, the so-called missile issue that stretches far beyond the national limits invariably remains at the center of attention of the Italian public, Nikolay Paklin writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA tonight.

The stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has sharply aggravated the situation on our continent. Italians felt that. A tide of anti-missile demonstrations has swept the country. Faced with strong protests, Italy's Atlantists have found no better than to take out into the light the myth about the notorious "Soviet threat". The thesis about the "Soviet threat" is being insistently imposed on Italians from overseas as well.

However, few people in Italy seriously believe in the "Soviet threat", the correspondent writes.

U.S. missiles are deployed in Italy out of "political considerations" and not in order to deter the "Soviet threat".

The people in the top echelons of power in Italy are aware of the fact that the deployment of nuclear-tipped Tomahawks in Sicily has failed to enhance the country's security by a iota, despite assurances to the contrary given to Italy by Pentagon strategists. On the contrary, the degree of security has declined sharply, since Italy, having become an accomplice in preparations for a nuclear war, automatically became a target for a retaliatory blow.

Washington tends to regard any doubts on the "missile issue" among Western Europeans, including Italians, as nothing less than "erosion of Atlantic solidarity" and an attempt at "destroying NATO". The present U.S. Administration has usurped the right to speak on behalf of Western Europe and in its stead. In relations with its allies it is guided by the notorious doctrine of "limited sovereignty".

Views on the "missile issue" differ in the ruling circles of Italy, the author writes. Die-hard Atlantists who are looking for examples at the incumbent White House chief are ready to turn the country into a nuclear-missile outpost of the Pentagon and NATO in the Mediterranean. They prefer not to think of the destiny of their country. However, the trend toward a "revision of values" is gradually making itself felt in Italy as well. As to ordinary Italians, their attitude to the "missile issue" is simple: There is no place for U.S. missiles on the Italian soil.

ITALIAN JUDGE TRANSFERS ANTONOV TO HOUSE ARREST

LD191813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Italian Judge Martella, who is conducting the investigations in the case of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, has given instructions for Bulgarian citizen Antonov, accused of complicity in the conspiracy, to be transferred from jail to house arrest. The judge made this decision under pressure from the democratic public and after repeated demands by Antonov's lawyers.

Italian reaction is now making feverish efforts to obtain a court trial of the Bulgarian citizen. Rome's deputy general prosecutor has submitted an official bill of indictment on the case. It recognizes as authentic the evidence of Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, who shot the pope, while taking no account of the numerous inaccuracies and contradictions in the criminal's testimony. The Italian authorities have resolved not to give up the provocation they have countenanced despite the fact that the local press has repeatedly cited evidence that Agca made his false confessions after being gone over by agents of the Italian secret services acting with the knowledge of the CIA.

MARCHUK RECEIVES ITALIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD192018 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, received Claudio Signorile, Italian minister of transport and civil aviation.

They discussed questions pertaining to the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Italy.

Giovanni Migliuolo, Italy's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was also present at the conversation.

MEDVEDEV SALUTES BERLINGUER IN L'UNITA

PM191135 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Soviet historian Roy Medvedev: "Thought Valid Not Only in Italy"]

[Text] The loss of Berlinguer is a huge loss not only for Italian Communists, but for all of Italy. It is a loss for all of Europe, for all fighters for peace and socialism. A man with an extremely engaging personality, Berlinguer was a great politician, one of those leaders of international stature whose voice is heeded and whose opinions are taken into account throughout the world.

The PCI occupies a special position among communist parties. It has created an original style in political and theoretical activity. It has given us a special image of a people's party with its own special style of argument and dialogue based, not on the harshness of its accusations, but on the power of persuasion of its arguments and on the incontrovertibility of its cited evidence. Without breaking with its clear communist convictions or with the values of scientific socialism, without interrupting its determined, continuous, and successful struggle for a radical transformation of capitalist society, whose defects and blind alleys are so evident in Italy, it has remained loyal to all democratic gains, succeeding in avoiding displays of intolerance, splittism, demagoguery, and exacerbation. It has succeeded in avoiding the warlike fanaticism whose eruptions in the West are attributable to the despair and weakness of people who have lost hope, to emotive responses which do not help the quest for the path toward justice.

The PCI has changed in the various stages of its history, but the changes have almost always been for the better. It has managed to create a consistency of continuity and consistency with continuity in its orientation and to avoid the destructive forms of struggle that other parties, both in the West and in the East, have not succeeded in avoiding. This is a sign not of opportunism but of a high level of political development. The PCI has developed without denials or condemnations, without concealing its past. It has not had to disown its leaders or cancel their names from history. From Antonio Gramsci to Palmiro Togliatti, from Luigi Longo to Enrico Berlinguer, it has consistently accumulated positive political experience.

Such a substantial result can stem only from a wealth of political and personal skills and from the compactness of the entire party leadership group. But nor can one deny the merits of its leaders, among whom Enrico Berlinguer has always been a worthy continuer of party traditions. He has succeeded not only in continuing but also in developing these traditions under the difficult conditions of the past 15 years.

Italian Communists have long shown independence in the formulation of their policy. At the same time, they have succeeded in abandoning obsolete political and ideological molds and a conception of socialism that has now grown old. But the PCI's autonomy cannot rule out the interdependence whereby every success or failure of the movement affects all its members. The 20th CPSU Congress, the events of 1956 in Hungary and of 1968 in Czechoslovakia, the break between the USSR and China, the "Cultural Revolution" in the PRC, and the events in Afghanistan and Poland -- all these crises in the East were experienced painfully by Western Communists. Of the West European parties, the PCI suffered the smallest losses precisely because its stance during that crisis was particularly sincere and consistent with its principles.

First as a Central Committee member, then as a Directorate member and Luigi Longo's deputy, and eventually as PCI secretary general, Enrico Berlinguer, while remaining a politician, always said only what he was profoundly convinced of, never hesitated to condemn and critize imperialism, but never failed to voice his censure of the approach of other communist parties and of actions with which he did not agree. Perhaps he was not always right in detail, but he was always sincere and honest in his criticism. He was never a politicker. Unfortunately many of his opponents failed to appreciate this quality of his. They published in their own countries only their replies, not the clear and convincing statements of Berlinguer and of the communist leadership to group. The Italian leader's consistency of principles was not liked by everyone....

Berlinguer inspired respect and influenced the best of the Soviet party intelligentsia. And although it is very rarely possible to read any PCI document in our country, it was clear that, if not the world center of the struggle for socialism, then in any case the center of theoretical research and of socialist thought was largely in Western rather than Eastern Europe, and in Rome, to a large extent, rather than in Moscow.

Despite his Italian temperament, Berlinguer was an exceptionally patient man. He was always ready to listen, not only to his opponents, but even to his enemies. He aimed to seek a better future for Italy not only with the Socialists but also with the Christian Democrats. These appeals find a response among reasonable and honest politicians but prompted hostility and even fear among those for whom there are no "bad" or "good" communist leaders and there is no "socialism with a human face." For them, in fact, it is even worse if socialism has "a human face." But it is not all the same for the Italian people and all honest people. Hence their confidence in Berlinguer.

The PCI is fighting not only for a better future but also for a better present. Almost all of Italy's social gains since the war are linked to its struggle. In the cities and regions where the PCI participates in government, the sores of capitalism have not disappeared, but they are less painful.

A cerebral hemorrhage killed Comrage Berlinguer at the height of his political prime. But I do not now want to use the words "irreplaceable loss." Hitherto, the PCI has always found worthy heirs for its lost leaders. It has a sound, skillful and distinguished leadership group that permits us to believe that it will again be able to replace the loss that it has suffered and to preserve its finest tradition. I would like to express my most sincere sorrow to the family, for whom he cannot be replaced by anybody, and to all his party comrades.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S U.S. TRIP

PM191035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA own correspondent N. Novikov "Notes Apropos": "Courted by the Pentagon"]

[Text] Vienna -- The other day Austrian National Defense Minister F. Frischenschlager ended his visit to the United States and returned to Vienna. The very fact that he had been to the United States produced animated comment in the Austrian press. It was the first U.S. visit by an Austrian defense minister in 12 years.

The Austrian Press Agency notes that during the talks in the United States, the U.S. side "diplomatically" indicated "Washington's concern in connection with Austria's inadequate defense capability, especially in the air defense sphere." In this connection, a visit to Edwards Air Force Base was arranged for F. Frischenschlager, where the minister was shown aircraft which, "from the U.S. viewpoint, could perform the task of defending Austrian airspace." F-16 and F-5 aircraft were also shown and praised to the skies.

Of course, the Pentagon's attentions were not confined to persuading the neutral country's minister to agree to buy U.S. military aircraft. According to a report in the paper DIE PRESSE, the Austrian defense minister "was offered in Washington assistance in any sphere." The talks at the Pentagon, the paper notes, brought a concrete accord "on the activation of bilateral contacts between military experts." This deliberately vague wording is bound to worry the Austrian public, which is ardently committed to preserving the country's neutrality.

Obviously expecting a positive reaction, the Austrian defense minister announced that he had "brought back the U.S. partners' assurances that Austrian neutrality would by no means be violated by medium-range missiles." But this kind of reassurance is hardly likely to ease the anxiety of the Austrian people, who know how extremely dangerous the first-strike nuclear weapons Washington is deploying in Western Europe are, particularly those in the neighboring FRG. ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, organ of the ruling Austrian Socialist Party, has criticized the results of the defense minister's visit to the United States.

USSR-UK HOLD CONSULTATIONS ON AFRICAN SITUATION

LD192102 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations on the situation in Africa took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry on June 15 through 18. They paid special attention to the situation in the south of that continent.

The consultations involved V. Vasev, a member of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Collegium, on the Soviet side and K. Squire, an assistant standing deputy of the British foreign secretary, on the British side.

K. Squire was received by L. Ilichev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA ON LUXEMBOURG'S CHOICE OF TV SATELLITE

LD181948 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- Luxembourg will use an American communications satellite for direct television broadcasting purposes, and IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Paris Yuriy Kovalenko said in his paper today that the news has been described as "a stab in the back" in France.

The agreement to use the American satellite cancels an earlier reached accord that Luxembourg will employ the French satellite TDF-1, planned to be launched in November next year, for the purpose.

Luxembourg's backpedalling first of all has put a question mark over the entire TDF-1 program since two of its three channels were intended to service the Grand Duchy. But the main danger lies in the fact, the IZVESTIYA correspondent said, that the 16-channel American satellite will give the U.S. a possibility of flooding Western Europe with American television fare, including commercials. The 16 programs will fill the West Europeans' TV screens, which, first, will pose a threat to local television and, second, will promote overseas "values" to the detriment of the national cultures of West European countries.

Why has Luxembourg preferred the American satellite to the French one? The main reason is the pressure which was exerted on the small country from overseas, the correspondent said. Standing behind Mr Whitehead, president of the contractor firm which is also a government official in his post of director of the U.S. board for communications policy, are powerful forces, including the Time-Life publishing concern, bank Solomon Brothers and others. Besides, a number of West European concerns, Italian, West German and British ones, which are closely connected with overseas monopolies and which in their turn hope to derive some profit for themselves out of the deal, were also interested in the Americans' victory.

The Paris-based press warned that Europe and America are standing on the threshold of a veritable "satellite war" which may have far-reaching effects, Yuriy Kovalenko said.

ISRAEL SAID PLANNING NEW OFFENSIVE IN LEBANON

PM191112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Lebanon: Tel Aviv Preparing to Attack"]

[Text] Damascus -- The Syrian news media warn that Tel Aviv, with Washington's approval, is preparing to launch a new adventure in Lebanon on the eve of the 23 July elections to the Israeli Knesset, which are being held ahead of schedule.

This time it is planned to attack the Syrian troops stationed in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Last Thursday, the Israelis provoked a 2-hour battle in the region, in which tanks and heavy artillery were used. The ruling Likud bloc has found it convenient to whip up hysteria in order to attract voters by posing as the "defender" of the Zionist state against the "Syrian threat." Over the last few days, Israeli Defense Minister M. Arens has been constantly issuing threats against Syria and admitting that military operations against that country are "possible." At the same time, Israel's Prime Minister Y. Shamir has been hypocritically asserting Tel Aviv's "love of peace," attempting to cover up preparations for the adventure against Syria.

The Syrian newspapers point out the direct link between Tel Aviv and Washington in preparing the attack on Syria. The capital's newspaper TISHRIN, for example, writes that this is the goal to be served by Arens' visit to Washington scheduled for the very near future. The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stresses that Arens' threatening statements with regard to Syria prove that Tel Aviv is only waiting for Washington's agreement to begin military operations. The newspapers warn that this aggression will not be a "military picnic" for Israel and that Syria is "fully resolved to transform it into Israel's suicide."

Observers link the escalation of Israel's aggressiveness against Syria with the stepped up Syrian support for Rashid Karami's government in Lebanon, which is striving to end the years-long domestic political conflict in Lebanon and to liberate southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD121537 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, June 12 TASS — Today the Lebanese Parliament by an overwhelming majority of votes brought in a vote of confidence in the National Unity Government headed by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. A composition of the Cabinet of Ministers and its programme were endorsed. The deputies continue discussing the question of granting emergency powers to the government for a term of nine months for the establishment of peace and security in the country.

The Rashid Karami cabinet, which was formed at the end of April this year, has set it before itself as the main task to secure Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon's south occupied by Israeli troops, as well as planned it out to effect large-scale social reforms in the country with a view to eliminating contradictions between various communities and sections of Lebanese society.

GULF WAR, BATTLE REPORTS CITED; U.S. ROLE SCORED

LD191422 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 19 TASS -- Iraqi troops counter-attacked the enemy to the east of Basra during the past 24 hours, causing heavy losses in men and equipment, according to a communique released by Iraq's high military command.

Artillery shelled Iranian positions, depots, storehouses, and other military facilities in Maisan sector and the central part of the front. Simultaneously, the communique points out that Iraq is observing the commitment to refrain from shelling civilian population localities.

Nicosia, June 19 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports from the area of hostilities that intensive artillery duels took place yesterday in the northern sector of the Iran-Iraq front. According to a spokesman for the Iranian command, Iranian troops did not strike civilian targets on Iraqi territory in keeping with their commitment.

Damascus, June 19 TASS -- Imperialist interference in the Persian Gulf has become a fait accompli, says a statement, out here, by the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia. Under the pretext of "defending the vital interests" of the West and ensuring the "security" of the countries in the region, American reconnaissance planes are on a permanent patrol in their airspace. Washington is thus trying to restore its tottering positions following the disgraceful defeat of the neo-colonialist plot in Lebanon. At the same time, the United States is striving to abate the wave of national liberation movement and intimidate Arab peoples by its military might.

The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia calls for the immediate cessation of the bloody Iran-Iraq conflict so as to preclude its use by imperialist circles as a pretext for expanding interference in the region. The further aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf entails most dangerous consequences for all Arab countries without exception, for universal peace and security, the document stresses.

Tripoli, June 19 TASS -- The United States' gross interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries confirms that Washington has started the practical implementation of aggressive designs spearheaded against the peoples of the region, the Libyan newspaper AL-MUNTIJUN writes.

Resorting to military pressure and blackmail, the newspaper writes, the Reagan administration is bent on denying the peoples of Persian Gulf countries the inalienable right to free and independent existence and development, on establishing control of their natural wealth. With these aims in view, the newspaper writes, the Pentagon is kindling tension in the region, encircling it with a network of military bases and transferring there is gendarme Rapid Deployment Force.

AL-MUNTIJUN expresses confidence that the peoples of the region will give a befitting rebuff to the United States' machinations in the Persian Gulf area.

PRESIDIUM CABLES NYERERE ON TANZANIA NATIONAL DAY

PM151409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the United Republic of Tanzania -- the 20t anniversary of the union -- the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a cable to President Julius K. Nyerere conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes to him and to the friendly Tanzanian people.

In a reply cable, the President of Tanzania expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

SOCIETIES SEND SUPPLIES TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PM190820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Humanitarian Aid"]

[Text] Guided by the principles of humanity and international solidarity, Soviet public organizations -- the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Committee of Soviet Women, the Committee of Youth Organizations and the Soviet Peace Foundation -- have decided to aid the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. An Aeroflot aircraft has taken medicines, children's food, clothes, toys, and school writing materials to the populatio of that African country, stricken by a severe hurricane.

CLASHES IN SOWETO MARK 16 JUNE DAY OF MOURNING

MB191430 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Vladim Ravayivodo commentary]

[Text] Every year, 16 June is regarded as a day of mourning for South Africans, and a day of freedom for freedom fighters of oppression and apartheid. Thousands of Soweto residents and people from other towns in South Africa were in mourning on Saturday and missed work. The entire country was somber. The streets and towns were filled with soldiers and police. Soweto itself was the same as any other day, with frequent clashes between the people and the police.

The opponents of apartheid continue to denounce discrimination and call for an end to support for apartheid by America and other countries in the West. This call is made by those who are determined to win. It is appropriate for the United Nations to declare 16 June as a day of mourning in support of the people of South Africa. It has also been a demonstration of solidarity by organizations of the different countries with those in South Africa who love their country. This decision has been supported by all those who are not prepared to tolerate being governed by the racists and oppressors in South Africa

In a commemorative message to the people of South Africa, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarit Committee said that the events in Soweto and the latest atrocities clearly show the determination of all the oppressed people of South Africa to continue fighting to eliminate the apartheid government. The Soviet people support this move and believe that somehow the peoples of South Africa who love their country will succeed.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

More on Chernenko Meeting

LD191706 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and President Konstantin Chernenko met in Moscow on Monday with Daniel Ortega, who heads a delegation from Nicaragua which is here on a short working visit. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Leonid Lavchenko writes:

The meeting showed the fruitful development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations in different fields. Typical for those relations are the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and friendly cooperation. Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega stressed the great importance to his country of the Soviet Union's political and economic support and the Soviet leaders confirmed this country's readiness to cooperation with Nicaragua in restoring and developing its economy.

The Nicaraguan people today face problems created by the policy of government terrorism and by the undeclared war conducted by the United States Administration. Washington makes no secret of the fact that it considers its objectives to be the elimination of popular government in Nicaragua and the restoration of former practices. The enemies of Nicaragua want to strangle the young republic by an economic blockade, and they have used mercenaries to mine the country's ports. Bands of Somoza men armed by the American CIA and on its payroll carry out acts of subversion and murder civilians. In the south and north of the country, the Nicaraguan People's Army is now successfully fighting the mercenaries of the American CIA, who have crossed into the country from Honduras and Costa Rica.

The people of Nicaragua threaten nobody. They need peace to build a new life. The republic seeks to normalize relations with the neighbors whose territory is used by the United States as a springboard for aggression. Nicaragua is for a peaceful political solution of the problems of Central America through talks and on the basis of justice. However, the constructive initiative of Nicaragua and also the proposals of the Latin American countries belonging to the Contadora Group are opposed by the Reagan administration, which refuses to change its aggressive course.

The participants of the meeting in Moscow denounced the United States' hegemonistic policy in Central America and the Caribbean and called for a just political solution in the region.

Remarks on U.S. Dialogue

LD191434 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Managua June 19 TASS -- Member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of Nicaragua's Government Daniel Ortega has reaffirmed Nicaragua's earlier stated decision not to start dialogue with Washington if the U.S. Senate approves the allocation of additional means to fund the hostile activity of anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groupings.

Daniel Ortega, in an interview with the newspaper BARRICADA's Moscow correspondent, urged the United States to approach the dialogue issue in earnest and with responsibility in order to achieve a normalisation of Nicaraguan-American relations.

He highly assessed the Contadora Group's initiatives directed at finding peaceful ways for settling the Central American crisis, which run into difficulties due to U.S. aggressive policy. If the group fails to attain its objectives, the Nicaraguan leader stressed, responsibility will rest fully with the American Administration.

Daniel Ortega expressed profound gratitude to the people and Government of the USSR for humanitarian aid, material and political support extended to the Sandinista revolution.

News Conference Canceled

PA191411 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 19 (AFP) -- Nicaraguan junta leader Daniel Ortega, who arrived Sunday on a working visit to the Soviet Union, will be making an impromptu visit to all the Warsaw Pact countries as well, a Latin American source said here today.

Initially, the source said, the Nicaraguan delegation was to have returned directly to Managua after the Soviet visit.

The Nicaraguan Embassy meanwhile confirmed only that Major [title as received] Ortega will be going to East Berlin from Moscow.

Major Ortega has cancelled, without explanation, a press conference he was to have given today.

Yesterday he met Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, who assured him of Soviet "solidarity" and "support," according to TASS news agency.

Delegation Departs

LD200641 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- A Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government, have left the Soviet Union today.

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

The delegation had been in Moscow on a working visit since Sunday.

FESUNENKO PREDICTS END TO U.S. C. AMERICA PAWNS

LD182045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In June 1954, as a result of a conspiracy organized by the CIA, the democratic government of Guatemala, which was headed by President Jacobo Arbenz, was overthrown. Over to political observer Igor Fesunenko:

[Fesunenko] Hello comrades! Although historical parallels are always risky, I will be so bold as to compare the Guatemalan president, Jacobo Arbenz, with Salvador Allende.

In the 1950's in Guatemala the Arbenz goverment put forward a consistent, patriotic program of development for the country which was approximately the same as was worked out 20 years later in Chile by the government of national unity. The Arbenz government carried out agrarian reform, attempted to liberate the Guatemalan economy from very severe oppression by the famous United Fruit Company, an American banana monopoly. The reward for this was not long in coming. The CIA, the State Department, and United Fruit organized a conspiracy, recruited and armed mercenaries and, with their help, overthrew the Arbenz government and put their puppets in power. The accomplishment of this operation was made easier by the fact that all its organizers were connected either by ties of kinship or interests of common business.

It is noteworthy that during those years the State Department was headed by John Foster Dulles, one of the largest stockholders of United Fruit. The CIA was commanded by his brother Alan Dulles. John Cabot, aide to the secretary of state on inter-American questions, was also one of the most influential shareholders in United Fruit. To justify the banditlike conspiracy against the lawful government of a sovereign country, the Dulles formula was thought up at the time -- a formula which Washington has put into service many times since, in the Dominican Republic and in Vietnam, Korea, the Near East, Central America, and in other parts of the world. So that the United States would not be accused of intervention, the tale was put into circulation about the communist interference allegedly taking place in a defenseless Latin American country. Moved by great democratic traditions and aspirations to defend the free world, the United States cannot stand aside and comes to the aid of the long-suffering people.

Since then, 30 years have elapsed. Guatemala is, as before, under the power of Washington proteges. However, when one compares the events of 30 years ago with the present situation in Central America, it is not only the similarity of the situations which is striking, not only the hypocrisy of Washington leaders which does not change with the passing of time, not only the ease with which they now, as before, resort to force and baseness, to armed incursion or to secret intrigues to achieve their aims. Much more striking is the fact that the whole of this refined arsenal cannot halt the revolutionary and national liberation movements on the continent. There are sufficient examples of this: Yesterday it was Cuba, today it is Nicaragua, tomorrow it will be El Salvador, and then, and there is no doubt about this, the turn will come for Guatemala and all other countries, where at present pawns are still sitting in power, selected by the personnel chiefs of the State Department. However, the place is getting too hot and shaky for them becuse of the indomitable and terrible anger of the people.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM RETURNS TO KIEV 15 JUN

AU181200 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 16 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] RATAU -- On his way home from a trip abroad, on 15 June F. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, stopped over in Kiev. He was accompanied by M. Shahabuddeen, vice president and prosecutor general of the republic, as well as R.E. Jackson and R. Van West-Charles, ministers.

F. Burnham and the persons accompanying him were welcomed and seen off at Borispol Airport by V.V. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; V.N. Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; and other officials.

Also F.N. Chan, Guyana ambassador to the USSR, was present at the airport.

FURTHER ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Prior Meetings of Commissions

LD162146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow is greeting the deputies arriving for the regular session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Their registration will begin tomorrow in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace, while today many deputies took part in sessions of standing commissions. The commission on legislative proposals examined a draft code of the RSFSR on administrative law violations. The deputies approved this document and entrusted Deputy Malov, chairman of the commission, to deliver a report on it at the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. The question of the work of the soviets in Novgorod Oblast was also examined at the session in connection with the administration of comrades' courts and the heightening of their role in the strengthening of labor discipline.

A meeting of the Planning-Budget Commission also took place today. Its participants examined the work being done by the local soviets of Saratov Oblast to heighten the role of labor collectives in the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. It was noted that the soviets in this oblast are doing a great deal of work to carry out the USSR law on labor collectives. The activity of deputies, deputies' groups and posts is increasing on building sites, works and factories, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is assisting the successful accomplishment of socialist pledges. There was also talk at the commission meeting about the fact that the soviets are not using all the possibilities and powers to increase the activity of labor collectives. The recommendations adopted are directed toward the removal of the existing shortcomings.

Commission Discusses Shortcomings

LD162137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission took place today. The issue of Saratov Oblast soviets' work on enhancing the role of labor collectives was examined. Here is what Nikolay Pavlovich Yeliseyev, chairman of the Preparatory Deputies' Commission and chairman of the People's Control Committee of Krasnoday Kray, told our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Yeliseyev] Our Preparatory Commission has learned about the activity of the Saratov Oblast soviet of people's deputies for implementing the law on labor collectives. One has to note that we have seen extensive and active work in this direction at many enterprises.

[Correspondent] However, Nikolay Pavlovich, in spite of the fact that you have given us many positive examples, the Standing Commission was meeting in order to expose shortcomings in this important activity. What was the focus of the deputies attention?

[Yeliseyev] We have once again satisfied ourselves that where the leader of the oblast solves most of the problems on his own and does not sufficiently appreciate the role and possibilities of the collective, most of the errors and failures occur. I would like to note that local soviets of people's deputies do not -- as yet -- influence labor collectives sufficiently so that they achieve high final results in using all the reserves and in raising the efficiency of production and quality of work.

The shortcomings in economic activity do not always originate in labor collectives. They also happen because some executive committees of local soviets do not always give the assistance labor collectives need in solving their difficulties. This is especially important now, when the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the issues on enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic activities of enterprises and organizations.

The Standing Planning and Budget Commission has adopted a detailed decision that will undoubtedly help not only the Saratov Oblast executive committee, but other soviets of people's deputies in our Russian Federation as well. [end recording]

Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets

LD181407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Questions related to the holding of the ninth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation were considered this morning at a sitting of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium approved the proposals for the agenda and the order of work of the coming session.

The sitting considered the question of the draft RSFSR code on administrative violations of the law. The Presidium took cognizance of a report by Comrade (Malov), chairman of the Committee for Legislative Proposals of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, stating that the committee had completed its work on a preliminary review of the RSFSR draft code on administrative violations of the law, and entrusted the committee with submitting it for the consideration of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium also considered the question of the work of the Chelyabinsk Oblast soviet of people's deputies to strengthen its regime of economies and rational utilization of material resources. A report was delivered by Comrade (Kuragin), the chairman of the executive committee of the oblast soviet of working people's deputies.

In the decision adopted, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proposed that the executive committee of the Chelyabinsk Oblast soviet of people's deputies ensure a substantial improvement in work to strengthen economies and the rational utilization of material resources and take steps to remove shortcomings existing in this work.

The session of the presidium also considered certain other questions of the state [gosudarstvennaya] life of the republic. The session was chaired by Comrade Yasunov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Topics of Discussion

LD191142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] At the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet: our special correspondents report from the Great Kremlin Palace. Over to Georgiyevskiy Hall.

[Unidentified female correspondent] The latest sitting of the session has just ended. It started with the traditional Credentials Commission report and approval of the agenda. The deputies have just been discussing the first item on the agenda, the tasks of the RSFSR soviets issuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the speeches at them by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A report on this issue was delivered by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Then the discussions began.

Deputies representing the constituencies of the most varied krays and oblasts of our huge republic, people of the most varied [word indistinct], ascended the rostrum of the session to share their experience, tell of their concerns, and pose whatever problems exists.

Vorotnikov Report

LD191403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet began to day in the Great Hall of the Kremlin.

A report on "The Tasks of the People's Deputies of the Russian Federation" was delivered by deputy Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies! The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation have gone down in the life of the country as events of great political significance and have provided a fresh and powerful stimulus for the creative labor of the Soviet people; they have fostered the further consolidation of the unity of our society and the close cohesion of the people around the Leninist Communist Party.

Continuing the line of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, the April plenum has enriched and made specific the important aspects of the strategy for the perfecting of developed socialism. A central place in its work was occupied by issues of the further development of socialist democracy, and first and foremost improvement of the activities of the soviets of people's deputies, the political foundation of our state. The plenum endorsed the basic directions of the school reform. The Central Committee's draft on school reform was adopted by the Supreme Soviet, and has acquired the force of law.

The working people of the Russian Federation, like those of the whole of our country, met the decisions of the plenum and those of the Supreme Soviet session with ardent approval; they reassert the continuity and consistency of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. The election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, evoked universal approval and support. This decision, adopted in an atmoshpere of complete unanimity and cohesion, clearly reflected the will of the Communists and of all working people and the unbounded trust of the Soviet people in the Communist Party, the militant vanguard of our society. It contained recognition of the immense services and authority of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding party and state figure, steadfast Leninist Communist, and tried and tested fighter for peace and communism. May I, comrade deputies, on your behalf and on behalf of all working people of Soviet Russia, wish Konstantin Ustinovich great success in his responsible work in the highest state post. [applause]

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee lenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the clauses and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Chernenko have been examined in the party organizations, at meetings in the labor collectives and at sessions of councils of people's deputies. They have been discussed at meetings of the Council of Ministers and of collegia of ministries and departments of the republic and have been adopted for steadfast guidance and execution.

At the current session, guided by the decisions of the plenum and relying on the experience that has been acquired, we are to outline specific paths for improving the work of the soviets in the area of state, economic, and socio-cultural construction as well as implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools. [end recording]

Further on, Vonotnikov dwelled on these issues in detail. He reported that in the Russian Federation at present, many thousands of soviets of different levels are active in which more than 1,140,000 deputies work. The soviets are doing great work in the sphere of state, economic, and social-cultural construction. The Party Central Committee, stressed the speaker, has noted the importance of strengthening the role of the soviets in the fulfillment of state plans, increasing the efficiency of production, and in guaranteeing the comprehensive aspect of economic and social development. The foremost task of all soviets today is the creation of conditions for the fulfillment of plan assignments and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The speaker particularly stressed that one of the most important directions of the soviets' activity and that of their executive organs is the realization of the Food Program. Deputy Vorotnikov cited figures and facts that convincingly demonstrate that the administrative and economic organs of the Russian Federation -- with the active participation of the deputies -- are doing much for the fulfillment of the voter's mandates. The speaker announced that the local soviets of the republic of the current convocation have undertaken to fulfill more than 390,000 mandates, 245,000 of which had been realized by the beginning of the current year, or about two-thirds.

In concluding his report, Deputy Vorotnikov said:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] The Communist Party and all the Soviet people are approaching the new 27th CPSU Congress. Preparations for the party congress always gives rise to an upsurge in labor enthusiasm and creative initiative among the masses and has a beneficial influence on all facets of society's life.

The Soviet people, closely rallied around the Communist Party, and confidently and optimistically looking to the future. Broad horizons for creation will be opened up to our society by the new edition of the CPSU Program, which will define guidelines for further improving developed socialism and the advancement of communism. We are marching along this path together with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. Their successes in constructing a new society and unwavering growth in international prestige were once again convincingly demonstrated by the economic summit of CEMA member-countries that recently ended in Moscow. Our states are filled with the resolve to try to achieve still closer unity and cooperation, deepen economic integration, and strengthen joint action in the international arena. This will make possible the more effective use of the common might of socialism in the interests of each country and of the entire community. It will make its positions in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress more solid.

Comrade deputies! Permit me on your behalf to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU that the working people of the Russian Federation, like all Soviet people, will still more persistently and in a still more organized way work on the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan, tirelessly strengthen the economic and defense might of our socialist homeland, and make a worthy contribution to the achievement of the majestic aims outlined by the party. [applause] [end recording]

The deputies have begun discussing the report.

TV Shows Chernenko

LD191200 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 19 June carries an 8-minute report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session, which includes approximately 5 minutes of Vorotnikov's report. Chernenko is shown entering, walking normally and unaided, and then is seen later in pan shots of the platform.

Only Gorbachev and, very briefly Aliyev, are seen entering after Chernenko, when the camera cuts back to the body of the hall. Later pan shots show the leaders as follows:

In front row: only RSFSR Supreme Soviet officials; in second row: Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Ryzhkov, Kapitonov, Ponomarev; in third row: Romanov, Grishin, Gorbachev; in fourth row: Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Aliyev. Vorotnikov is only shown speaking.

In its 1700 GMT regular Vremya newscast, Moscow Television Service adds that the session was opened by Deputy Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR, with a brief shot of Gribachev opening the session. The report continues with the announcer listing the following speakers, with brief clips of each speaker:

"Deputy Rogonov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; deputy (Chicherov), leader of fitters team at the Leningrad Metallurgical Work Turbine Production Association; Deputy (Bagaudinov), chairman of the Presidium of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet; Deputy Kulikov, first secretary of the Penza Obkom; Deputy (Prakhov), operator at the Moskvoretskiy Sovkhoz in Odintsovskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast; Deputy Dontsov, chairman of the Kostroma Oblast soviet of peoples' deputies executive committee; deputy (Obushenkov), second secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom; (Obushenkov), second secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom; Deputy Goncharov, vice president [as heard] of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin [Vaskhnil] and chairman of the Vaskhnil Siberian Department Presidium; Deputy Zhirkov, chairman of the Ryazan Oblast soviet of peoples' deputies executive committee; and Deputy Asiliyev, chairman of the ASSR Council of Ministers.

"Taking part in the evening session in the discussion of the report were: Deputy (Zemlyannikova), secretary of the AUCCTU; Deputy (Krasnoperova), director of Kemerovo Secondary School No 23; Deputy (Polevanov), first secretary of the Zimovnikovskiy Rayon Committee of RSFSR the CPSU in Rostov Oblast; Deputy (Karimov), secretary of the Writers' Union Directorate; Deputy Veselov, RSFSR minister of education, and others.

"The session will continue its work tomorrow."

20 June Session

LD200912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0745 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The ninth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation resumed its work at the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. Deputies and guests welcomed with lengthy applause Comrades Vorotnikov, Romanov, Kuznetsov, and Kapitonov.

Interventions by deputies in the debate on the first item on the agenda were devoted to enhancing the role of administrative bodies in implementating of tasks concerned with the economic and social development of Russia.

Concluding remarks were delivered by Deputy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The session unanimously adopted a decision [postanovleniye] of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet dealing with tasks of soviets of people's deputies in the Russian Federation.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM201003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Editorial Article: "Improving Ideological Work" subtitled "On the Anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum"]

[Text] Our system's might and its creative potential are strengthened many times over by the masses' consciousness. Soviet people are conducting intensive work, whose essence the party defines as the planned and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism. Resolving the complex and sizable tasks facing us is, needless to say, impossible without improving man himself -- the active and convinced builder of the new society, the patriot, and the internationalist.

The problems of molding the new man -- and this precisely has been and continues to be not only the most important goal, but also an indispensable condition of communist building -- were the focus of attention at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. At it, the party advanced an extensive [razvernutyy] concept of ideological activity of long-term importance. "The plenum's decisions gave a powerful boost to improving ideological education and mass political work in all its avenues," Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at his meeting with Moscow metal workers.

The year separating us from the June plenum convincingly attests to the fact that the practical implementation of its guidelines is having a beneficial influence on the sociopolitical, spiritual, and moral atmosphere in the country and is raising all our ideological, educational, and propaganda activity to the level of the great and difficult tasks that are being resolved in the process of improving [sovershenstvouaniye] developed socialism. The CPSU proceeds on the basis that the plenum's decisions are aimed at systematic work, which must be the cause of the entire party and the duty of every Communist. The CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February and April (1984) Plenums were important landmarks defining continuity in policy and in the party's entire multifaceted creative work.

The effectiveness of ideological work largely depends on how accurately the level of socioeconomic maturity that we have achieved in the new society is defined. The dialectic of the contemporary stage of the new society's development was reflected in the description of this period -- reinforced by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum -- as the start of the historically prolonged stage of developed socialism. The essence of the current and long-term tasks of the party and the Soviet people are thereby also defined as the tasks of improving developed socialism. This comprehensively considered scientific formula formed the basis of the new edition of the CPSU Program, which is to be adopted at the 27th party congress.

Theory enriched by new experience and experience creatively interpreted in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory have always been and continue to be the most important source of the party's strength. The June plenum set forth a number of major theoretical tasks whose resolution is intended to constitute the fundamental ideological groundwork on the way to the next party congress, defined the major avenues for developing the social sciences, and required that they be decisively switched to the key practical tasks facing the country.

Today it can be said that on the whole, that switch has been seen. Ways of increasing production efficiency are currently being developed, and the natural laws of forming a classless social structure, further internationalizing social life, developing socialist people's power and social awareness, and elaborating the problems of communist education are being studied. However, scientific developments are still not always translated into practical recommendations and well-founded social forecasts. Scientists have a considerable amount of work to do to put the June plenum guidelines into practice.

This also applies to the indispensable condition for the social sciences' successful development which lies in a clear world outlook and methodological discipline of thought in studying social reality. This approach is particularly necessary in studying the nonantagonistic contradictions inherent in mature socialism and the features of resolving them under conditions of Soviet society's ever-strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity.

"Here, as in any social organism," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his report at the Central Committee June Plenum, "the new struggles with the old, and not only creative, but also negative trends are operating."

Of course, some contradictions can even be exacerbated. But it is wrong to confuse this acuteness with antagonism -- a category which in Marxism-Leninism is quite definitely linked with the irreconcilability of class contradictions.

The most important political import of the June plenum decisions lies in activating all the creative forces contained in the masses' labor and social activeness. The tasks they set forth embrace all aspects of our society's life -- the development of production forces, the improvement of production relations, and changes in the sphere of sociopolitical and spiritual relations.

Over the past year, the party has done much to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. First and foremost it has introduced a complex of measures that have brought great dynamism to our economy. Labor productivity is growing faster, and economic indicators have improved. So far, however, this has mainly been achieved via reserves which are, as they say, at hand, such as strengthening order, organization, and discipline. Now it is necessary to go further -- toward profound qualitative changes in the national economy, accelerating the economy's transition to the path of intensive development, ensuring the rapid, uninterrupted renovation of all its sectors on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology, and extensively developing the improvement of administration and the restructuring of the economic mechanism.

We live in a socialist society whose development is regulated by fundamental socialist principles, among which pride of place goes to distribution according to labor. The June plenum reminded us that any relaxation in monitoring the labor and consumption yardsticks results not only in economic losses, but also in moral costs. The party is devoting special attention to making fuller use of the potential for social justice that lies at the very base of the Soviet system. Justice not only in distribution according to the labor contributed, but also in every citizen's strict fulfillment of his obligations to society. It is a question of eradicating everything from our life that contradicts this central idea in our world outlook and of fully implementing the socialist ideal in all its majesty and strength. And the party considers the most important task to be to foster in every person the desire to work and the clear recognition of the need for conscientious work for the common good -- the fundamental principles of our way of life.

The development and deepening of socialist democracy is a mighty and effective means of communist education of the working people and of molding the new man. The reserves here for activating the masses above all lie in improving the activity of the soviets -- the organs of genuine people's power reflecting the interests and collective experience of working people. They also lie in developing democratic initiatives in all spheres of social life, including production directly. After the June plenum, the Law on Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations was adopted. The period of almost a year since it came into force shows that this act opened up new possibilities for enhancing every Soviet citizen's production and sociopolitical activity.

The distinctive feature of the Communist Party's multifaceted activity under modern conditions is the increasingly close interrelation of Soviet society's economic, social, and spiritual progress. It was from this angle that the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum examined the questions of molding the man of the new world and his ideological and moral growth.

Over the past year, party organizations have achieved a definite improvement in ideological and mass political work. Its links with life and with the party's organizational and economic activity are growing stronger. The forms and methods of the political education of Communists and nonparty people, and of mass propaganda and agitation work are being enriched. The CPSU Central Committee All-Union Political Enlightenment Center has started work. Syllabuses are being revamped and text books on the main courses in Marxist-Leninist education are being prepared for publication. The leadership of the mass media and propaganda, in particular rayon newspapers, is being improved. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Ideological and Artistic Standards of Movies and To Strengthen Cinematography's Material and Technical Base," adopted to develop the June plenum directives, has furnished cultural figures with reliable ideological and creative guidelines. A harmonious counterpropaganda system is being coordinated. The urgent, meaningful, and businesslike approach is being stepped up in all spheres of ideological work. However, still only the first steps have been taken to implement the main aim -- bringing the content and form of ideological work into line with the tasks of improving developed socialism, with the working people's growing spiritual needs, and with their urgent causes and concerns.

Communist education rests on the firm foundation of the superiority of the socialist social system and its indisputable achievements. Today, propagandizing Marxism-Leninism's historical correctness and the achievements of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries in building the new society and in the struggle for peace and social progress is of ever-mounting importance. It is necessary to reveal more profoundly and specifically the new quality of the working masses' life under socialism, to struggle more actively against a variety of negative phenomena -- the embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, bureaucracy, hooliganism, drunkenness, and all the shortcomings of our morality -- and to more widely propagandize fundamental socialist values. In the situation of an exacerbated struggle for people's hearts and minds and of the ideological confrontation of two systems, our party considers it necessary to increase the working people's class tempering in every possible way, to strengthen their vigilance, to wage an uncomprising campaign against bourgeois ideology, and to improve the forms and methods of counterpropaganda. And it is necessary to make bold use of our mighty information and propaganda arsenal in this multifaceted work, which embraces all the spheres in which the personality is molded.

The main thing now is to transfer the center of ideological efforts to the labor collective and the primary party organization and to utterly eschew the inertia that still exists at times when all activity is constrained within the framework of the ideological departments themselves and is replaced with the contents of wordy papers and lengthy sessions. A businesslike attitude, organization, precise monitoring and verification of execution, and the ability to achieve effective results must become integral features of the style of ideological work.

Our party proceeds on the basis that, under conditions of developed socialism, literature and art are of increasing importance in people's spiritual lives. After all, molding a rounded, harmoniously developed personality is inconceivable without providing the masses with broad access to artistic values. And this means that the artist's civic and social responsibility for the content, ideological thrust, and educational influence of his works is also increasing.

Communist education's key tasks is to mold in every young person and in the upcoming generations a high world-outlook, moral, and political standard which provides solid immunity against bourgeois ideology and any form of petty consumerist mentality. Everything is important here -- fostering an interest in and a taste for theory, improving the quality of the teaching of social disciplines in secondary and higher education, and directly tempering young men and women in creative labor, as Lenin put it, "together with the workers and peasants."

The June Plenum also gave birth to the school reform idea. In a short period, the draft of the main avenues of the reform of general education and vocational schools was prepared and subsequently submitted for nationwide discussion. This document of immense general political significance is now coming into force. The reform is intended to help each new generation to reach a higher standard of education, general culture, professional skill, and civic activeness, and to raise our successors to be ideologically and morally tempered and industrious. Soviet schools are called upon to mold in young people Marxist-Leninist conviction and a capacity for independent and creative thought and to develop a recognition of their responsibility for the socialist motherland's future.

Our party's purposeful work to implement the long-term guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum is vivid confirmation of the continuity of the goals, principles, forms, and methods of the Communists' policy and of the party's ideological and mass political work. And the essence of this living and realistic cause lies in moving steadily forward along the road of building communism and molding the new man.

CHERNENKO SIGNS PEOPLE'S ARTIST'S OBITUARY

LD191603 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Soviet art has suffered a heavy loss -- the death after a long illness of the outstanding singer, People's Artist of the USSR Klavdia Shulzhenko.

The obituary signed by Konstantin Chernenko, other Soviet leaders, as well as men of arts, points out that Klavdia Shulzhenko personifies the spectacular achievements of the Soviet music art. By her creative activities, she has made a valuable contribution to the development of the Soviet song and to the patriotic education of the broad popular masses.

Klavdia Shulzhenko was born on March 24, 1906 in Kharkov. She devoted over half a century of enthusiastic, selfless and tireless work to the Soviet variety art.

The nationwide popularity and the love of the public came to her during the Great Patriotic War. Her eager and resonant voice could be heard at the front and in the rear, over the radio and from a concert stage. It inspired Soviet Army men, all the Soviet people, to the routing of the much-hated enemy. In the post-war years the songs of Klavdia Shulzhenko praised the Soviet way of life and inspired people to labour achievements.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON CONSERVATION MEETS

PM191429 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission of Environmental Conservation and the Rational Utilization of National Resources was held 14 June.

The commission examined the draft submitted by the USSR Gosplan on the basic guidelines for environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources for 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000 and adopted a corresponding resolution on this question.

A report was heard from the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Enterprises on the progress in fulfilling the plan targets for the construction of nature conservation projects set for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was noted that the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises is systematically failing to fulfill plan targets for the construction of nature conservation projects and is not ensuring the timely commissioning of capacities at sewage treatment works and at installations for recovering and neutralizing noxious materials in waste gases. The USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and its client ministries are allowing main production capacities to be commissioned before the construction of nature conservation projects is completed, which is forbidden by law.

The commission instructed N.V. Goldin, USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises, to take measures, guided by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum's decisions on the need to step up attention to nature conservation questions, to eliminate the lag permitted in the construction and commissioning of nature conservation projects.

The question of the measures taken by the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers to protect the environment and to make rational use of natural resources as enterprises producing potassium fertilizers was also examined. The commission noted that the ministry is taking insufficient nature conservation measures at enterprises producing potassium fertilizers and is not devoting the proper attention to questions of developing and introducing progressive technological processes for the treatment of potassium ores. The Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers has been instructed to take measures to ensure a radical improvement in the state of affairs as regards nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources in the potassium industry.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING

LD192142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Moscow CPSU Gorkom is devoting constant attention to improving the party management of the capital's Komsomol and to raising its role in the upbringing of young people. A meeting with members of the Moscow Komsomol city committee took place at the gorkom today. The tasks ensuing from Comrade Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations were examined and questions of strengthening the organizing and political work of the capital's Komsomol organizations discussed.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the meeting.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES MEETING

GF141525 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The ninth meeting of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet convened in Baku today. Here is a report from our correspondent:

The economy of Azerbaijan SSR is strengthening annually. The achievements obtained in the industrial and agricultural fields are making our republic's cities, towns, and villages more beautiful and creating all the required conditions in residential regions for the people's comfort.

The people's councils of deputies [suralari] have an important role in further improving the life of the people, broadening social and communal objectives, and developing cities and towns. Therefore, it isno coincidence that today's meeting of the republic's parliament discussed the obligations of the people's councils of deputies.

The councils hold an important position in the development of the economy. The decision of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the improvement of the work of the people's deputies councils and the address delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have established the main directions of the political system related to progressive socialism -- particularly the main directions of the activities of the people's deputies councils. The activity of the organs of populist sovereignty has been (?described in detail).

Significant organization work and mass political activity is being carried out by the people's deputies councils for the realization of the obligations aimed at strengthening our republic's economy. All this was extensively discussed in the meeting. In general, the deputies discussed the items on the agenda of the ninth meeting of the 10th convocation of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet -- namely, the obligations of the Azerbaijan people's deputies as derived from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, those of the first meeting of the 11th convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, including matters related to the report drawn up by the Committee of People's Control related to reforms in the general education and vocational training schools in Azerbaijan.

The meeting which was chaired by Suleyman Rustam-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, discussed yet another important issue. This was the question of effecting measures for realizing reforms in the general education and vocational training schools in Azerbaijan. The meeting heard and discussed a report on the matter by Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. The main directions of reform are very important for the Soviet homeland's further progress in the economic, social, political, and cultural fields.

The meeting of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet adopted decisions on the matters discussed, including the report presented by the Azerbaijan People's Control Committee. The deputies also approved the decrees of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium. Participating in the 9th meeting ot the 10th convocation of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet were Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, other leaders of the republic, and members of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

Bagirov Speech

GF171920 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has held a plenum in Baku. Discussed in the plenum were matters related to further consolidating the organization of production in the industrial and agricultural domains, work discipline, and [words indistinct]. Increasing productivity in all the republic's economic fields is related to these issues.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, made an important speech during the plenum. Here is a brief report on his address:

Kyamran Bagirov said that the Azerbaijan Communisty Party Central Committee, which is realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, has been drawing up and realizing lists of obligations aimed at radically improving the economy and social (?development). The most important measures for consolidating socialist work discipline, upgrading the utilization of labor resources, and improving the quality of work are included in the obligations.

All this has a positive effect on the republic's social and economic development. The state tasks concerning the 1981-85 11th 5-year plan are being fulfilled ahead of time. The national income of the republic during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan has been over 16 percent instead of the 13 percent set forth in the plan. The volume of industrial production increased by 18 percent and work output by over 13 percent. Compared with the same period in the previous 1976-80 5-year plan, general production in the agricultural domain increased by more than 28 percent. The social plan is being successfully realized.

Kyamran Bagirov stressed that in general, our work during the current year is going well. The republic's industrial sector has fulfilled the 5-month state tasks for the volume of production and sale of the most important varieties of products ahead of time, that is, on 29 May. (?The volume of general production) has increased by over 5 percent compared with the same period last year. Work output has increased about 4 percent. The peasants in Azerbaijan are working with great sacrifice to overcome the problems resulting from the unfavorable weather. The grain growers are producing a good crop. They have begun organized harvesting and heaping. Active work is being carried out in cotton fields, viticulture plantations, and vegetable lots. The harvesting of vegetables and their transport to the republic's markets is being carried out at high speed.

Meanwhile, the state tasks related to the purchase of livestock products are being successfully realized. Compared with the same period last year, a greater amount of meat, milk, and other products have been sold to the state. Preparation of fodder has gone beyond the level achieved last year.

As for construction work, more than R12 million have been invested in that field over last year. The volume of goods shipped on all kinds of transportation vehicles, transfers of retail goods, and consumer services have increased.

Kyamran Bagirov said that the measures taken for consolidating socialist work discipline have had positive effects on production and on our social life, including the psychology of the people. By strengthening and increasing whatever is good, we must categorically remove all causes obstructing our more rapid advance and the effective utilization of the workers' strength and material resources. We must fully utilize [word indistinct] materials, energy, and work resources with a view to realizing the state tasks. It is only through this that better social and economic development can be achieved and the welfare of the people enhanced.

Kyamran Bagirov said: Attaching importance to realizing social obligations, facilitating consumer services to the workers, and helping them to utilize their off time in a meaningful way constitutes one of the important factors related to consolidating work discipline. Funds made available for upgrading consumer services to the people and improving their work and living conditions are being constantly increased.

Later, Kyamran Bagirov discussed complex measures that will further contribute to the organization of production in all fields in the Azerbaijan economy.

In concluding, he expressed confidence that the workers in Azerbaijan will channel all their strength, wisdom, and skill at successfully realizing the state tasks of the current year and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD291452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Questions connected with intensifying the struggle to increase production efficiency and product quality were discussed by participants at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum today.

In the report delivered by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches, it was noted that during the first 4 months of the year, industrial labor productivity grew by 5.6 percent compared with the plan index of 2.6 percent. Tasks for sales of agricultural products to the state are being successfully carried out.

There was serious discussion about as yet unexploited reserves. The plenum also adopted a decision on measures for implementing the school reform.

Comrade Medvedev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, made a speech at the plenum.

BELORUSSIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD191510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] A TASS correspondent has reported that a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum took place in Minsk today. Matters relating to further improvement in the style and methods of the work of party committees and primary party organizations in the republic were examined in the light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the ensuing plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches that were made stressed that the activity of party organs has become more systematic and specific, and that there is a more creative approach toward the problems being resolved.

It was also noted that some party committees tolerate breaches of collective leadership, that many conferences and sittings are held to the detriment of life and work, and that the implementation of the decisions adopted is poorly monitored. Measures to eliminate the shortcomings were outlined.

APPOINTMENT TO SSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE

GF191157 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] A plenum of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee was held in Gulistan yesterday to review an organizational question. The plenum relieved Comrade Khaydurov of his commitments as first secretary of the obkom due to his appointment as chiarman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee.

Comrade Antonov, who had previously worked as second secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, was elected first secretary of Syr-Darya Party Obkom. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

MINISTER SHOKIN ON SECTOR ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

PM191041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondents V. Glagolav, S. Kolesnikov interview with USSR Minister of the Electronics Industry A.I. Shokin: "State Approach" -- date and place not specified, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The sector... There is probably no concept mentioned more often in our economic theory and management practice. Often, and sometimes undeservedly so, in a negative sense. And as a rule the sector, or rather its representatives, are linked with the phenomenon of the departmental approach damaging the statewide interest. It is well known that departmental self-interest was sharply criticized at recent party Central Committee plenums, and not long ago the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed questions linked with the main avenues of further improving management. In particular, this means improving intersector ties and specifying the functions of economic ministries and departments, which are supposed to be the true state headquarters of the sector, focusing their attention on strategic questions, and to be fully responsible for meeting the national economy's requirement for the output they produce. So how do the interests of the sector and the economy as a whole combine, and how is the narrowly departmental approach to national economic problems that still prevails in places being overcome? PRAVDA's correspondents talked about this to A.I. Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Question: Aleksandr Ivanovich, you have headed one of our leading sectors -- the electronics industry -- for more than 20 years, and before that you worked in other responsible economic posts. You have considerable experience. Where, in your opinion, is the threshold which, if crossed, leads to a violation of statewide interests, and what are the reasons for a department's exhibiting the so-called "departmental" approach?

[Shokin] Conversations and arguments about departmental self-interest do indeed have their ups and downs, but they are always around. And that in itself shows the complexity of the problem. There are, of course, both subjective and objective reasons here. Naturally, I will express my own view. It may be open to question.

It is one thing if everything rests on the leader's character and work style, his qualifications, and his skill in solving certain questions from the viewpoint of statewide interests. A way out can then be found comparatively simply.

But if we are seriously talking about objective reasons for a sector's being bound up, so to speak, in its "own" interests, then I would like to dwell on these cases.

It seems to me that it is above all a case of the excessive differentiation of sectors and their management organs. We sometimes set up very narrowly specialized ministries. Historically, this process came about mainly by way of the division of labor and by, so to speak, horizontal specialization, that is, an orientation toward "narrow" sectors producing a single product as a rule. But practice shows that these "pure" sectors have an inherent lack of economic and technical flexibility and inertia.

Therefore, it is my profound conviction that a sector must have a developed infrastructure, that is, within it there must be, for instance, design bureaus and enterprises producing modern technological equipment and devices, and in a number of cases, even special materials and instruments. This kind of sector will be able to develop its industry, taking into account continuously changing equipment and technology.

Here are a few examples. The technical standard of modern machine tool making is determined by the presence of a system for controlling the automatic high-precision manufacture of parts. You would think that the machine tool building industry ought to comprise design bureaus and instrument-building enterprises to produce control systems for machine tools and measuring instruments on the basis of electronics and laser equipment, whose components they can obtain through cooperation. The same can also be said of the corresponding robotics. In this instance, there would be a wide field of action within machine tool building for creating modern equipment and flexible lines capable of being quickly reoriented to produce the latest items.

The sector must be made responsible for developing its own industry and for supplying society's needs with its output, irrespective of changes in the principles of constructive decisionmaking and production technology. Otherwise the goal becomes divorced from the means of attaining it, and departmental self-interest is then inevitable.

Question: Does that mean doing everything yourself?

[Shokin] No, not doing everything yourself. We have many sectors producing output of intersectoral applications, and that includes the electronics industry, which develops and produces articles in multifarious areas of electronic equipment and branches of technological processes.

It would be easier for us if we could obtain on the side, if I can put it that way, the electronic equipment that is available in a product-list running into thousands, as well as testbed measuring instruments and control testing equipment, which is renewed every 3-5 years. When starting to organize our sector, we spent 4 years searching for suppliers, and ran up against departmental barriers. The reply we constantly heard was: "We don't know anything about that, we're unable to do it." We finally concluded that we would have to do it ourselves, since nobody could make this complex and very precise equipment except its immediate customers.

As a result, a scientific and production base was set up for specialized technological equipment, without which the development of electronic equipment would have been inconceivable.

Time vindicated this move. A number of other sectors are going the same way. The electronics industry includes the production of equipment which, according to existing specializations, ought to relate to the machine tool building, electrical equipment, chemical, and radio technical industries, nonferrous metallurgy, instrument building, and the construction materials industry....

Question: In short, self-sufficiency?

[Shokin] I just knew you would say those words. One cannot fail to note that, until recently, developing the sector's infrastructure and intrasectoral specialization and cooperation was viewed, and is still sometimes viewed, as an attempt to establish some kind of "self-sufficiency." But we are talking about something different. In the traditional understanding of "specialization," sectors strive to obtain everything through cooperation -- life is better and easier that way. But this increasingly narrow specialization gives rise to increasingly ramified and numerous production sharing ties, and it becomes virtually impossible to harness them within a single statewide plan or to control the course of shipments of products under subcontracting arrangements.

At the same time, the practice of a number of industrial sectors and the generalization of advanced foreign experience shows that the organization of a range of mutually linked production lines relating to different industrial sectors does not run counter to the principles of intersectoral specialization but, on the contrary, stems from them, ensuring the most efficient production in conditions of scientific and technical progress. Production integration, combining specialization vertically and horizontally, makes it possible to ensure the organizational and technical unity of all enterprises at various stages of the technological and production process and to enhance the sectors' responsibility for developing the equipment assigned to them. It is this path of comprehensively developing the electronics industry that ensures its high pace.

I think that the economic organizational unity of enterprises on the basis of an intersectoral division of labor ought to be a necessary condition for apportioning them to a sector. The sector also ought to include enterprises that ensure its comprehensive development, and they too can be dissimilar in the nature of their output. This in turn requires an enlargement of management units on the basis of their production and technical links in terms of end product. The ministry will then hardly be likely to refer to "objective" reasons. Grounds for interdepartmental barriers will also disappear.

Question: You have said that it is these very barriers that force ministries to refuse delivery of certain new types of material or equipment to subcontractors. Do you also have to do that?

[Shokin] Sometimes. We try to fully meet a need stated well in advance. We have tens of thousands of clients, which means hundreds of thousands of contracts. The range of articles we supply runs into the millions. Unfortunately, we have many nonplan targets and requests that appear in the course of the year when the plan has already been ratified, and this causes difficulties owing to the lack of necessary resources.

Question: The sector and territory... This is where interests often clash most sharply. What, in your view, is their optimum correlation?

[Shokin] I am firmly convinced that under conditions of socialism, providing the opportunity for centralized planning, the main form of industrial administration must be the sectoral form. V.I. Lenin put it very well. In notes to the draft "Propositions on the Administration of Nationalized Enterprises" back in 1918 he noted: "Communism requires and presupposes the greatest centralization of major industry throughout the country. Therefore, the all-Russian center must absolutely be given the right to subordinate directly to itself all enterprises in a given sector....

"To remove the all-Russian center's right to subordinate directly to itself all enterprises in a given sector throughout the country... would be oblast anarchosyndicalism, not communism."

Administrative experience has shown with utter clarity the advantages of sectoral administration. At the same time, the problem of combining sectoral and territorial interests is unfortunately still far from being resolved, although much has been done. Republics' and oblasts' rights when formulating plans have now been expanded and capital resources for the social development of collectives, housing construction, and social and consumer needs have been increased. The amount of housing handed over to local organs is also considerable.

At the same time the enterprises of many sectors do not have a developed production and social infrastructure. The first is linked with the traditional approach to specialization, when entire structural subdivisions are removed from projects on the basis that they do not correspond to the sector's makeup. The second is an instance of the desire to "save" capital investment at the expense of the social sphere.

It must be admitted that local budget resources are insufficient to develop regional infrastructures, and industrial sectors probably ought to allot funds for this.

It is evidently sensible to foresee local budget deductions as part of the nonproduction expenditure included in output prime cost. These deductions ought to be differentiated territorially, but should be common for all enterprises of union subordination in a given region.

It would probably be correct to transfer to the economic relations principle the recruitment of manpower from enterprises of union subordination to various types of agricultural work and construction projects and to enterprises and organizations of local subordination. Currently the diversion of workers by decision of local organs is in no way regulated or planned, and their remuneration is a matter for the enterprises. This gives rise to irresponsibility regarding the use of manpower and violates the normal economic regime both at the enterprises themselves and at projects of territorial significance.

A need has arisen, I believe, to create organs for the territorial coordination of various departments' activity, giving them the necessary rights, and to enhance soviets' role in this area.

Question: Your sector is, so to speak, "at the sharp end" of scientific and technical progress. Consequently, production is in lockstep with science. But that, unfortunately, is not the case everywhere. Sometimes one hears proposals to establish individual economic indicators for enterprises assigned to produce new equipment so as to stop them from joining the ranks of the "also-rans." What is your attitude toward this problem?

[Shokin] Individual indicators won't solve the problem. Its solution lies not so much in plan indicators as in economic organs' responsibility for the comprehensive preparation and assimilation of and incentives for the production of new equipment. It is not only enterprises and ministries which ought to be interested in the comprehensive assimilation of new equipment and in being responsible for it, but all departments participating in this united process, too: the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, and even the USSR State Committee on Prices, for correctly fixing prices for new articles. Incentives for the production of new equipment are currently being implemented piecemeal. Each of these departments gives incentives in its own "narrowly departmental" avenue, often in different areas, and is not responsible for organizing the process of assimilating new equipment as a whole, acting at times purely as a "controller." Herein, it seems to me, lies the crux of the problem.

Question: The priority of state interest is above all dependent on the stance and work style of those entrusted with heading a sector, main administration, or enterprise. How do you envision a leader with a genuinely state approach to national economic and social problems, and what ways are there of fostering these qualities?

[Shokin] In my view, a leader with a genuine state approach to national economic and social problems must above all see the consequences that a preference for departmental interests can entail and sense the full weight of his responsibility for negative results. Only the economic leader who has high party qualities, organizing talent, experience in engineering and economic work, and, chiefly, the quality of being able to keep his word can be considered a professional. Comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke about this at the April (1984) Plenum. And that, I believe, is the guarantee of success in the highly difficult business of improving administration.

VOZENSENSKIY ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT'S PROGRESS

OW200019 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0555 GMT on 19 Mav carries the weekly 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program, presented by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Vozensenskiy. After noting that a previous program reviewed the economic experiment's progress, using the example of the Kuybyshev Electrical Equipment Plant Production Association, Vozensenkiy says that this program will view the issue on the basis of the industry as a whole, "and more precisely, using the example of the electrical equipment industry. We have asked Gennadiy Petrovich Voronovskiy, USSR first deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, to take part in our program."

Voronovskiy is shown in the studio with Voznesenskiy, who notes that the economic experiment has been in action for 4 1/2 months. "What has happened in this branch of industry during that time? What are the first operational steps under conditions of the experiment?" Voznesenskiy asks.

Voronovskiy replies: "Of course. Lev Aleksandrovich, it is very difficult to give a comprehensive assessment of the experiment's progress in such a short time, but we can already note some positive results. The basic indicator, the delivery of products in accordance with agreements, has forced managers to reorient themselves to more qualitative work. Delivery discipline has increased. I must say that the struggle to meet the state plan has grown sharply. It must be noted that comrades are struggling to fulfill each 10th or 100th of a percent, and the most important thing I must note is the fact that economic levers have begun to function.

"So, for the first 4 months of the current year, the labor productivity plan was overfulfilled, and the ministry overfulfilled the plan for prime production costs. The profits' plan was also overfulfilled. We obtained the entire increase in production during the first quarter of this year through an increase in labor productivity alone.

"In response to the December 1983 plenum's appeal, the collectives of enterprises adopted additional obligations, a 1 percent increase in labor productivity and a 0.5 percent decrease in prime production cost above the plan. We have also over-fulfilled these tasks. A number of our enterprises improved their financial position. The material incentives fund in the branch as a whole increased by R11 million compared with the first quarter of 1983, and, on average, working people in the branch each received 15 percent more pay. The social and cultural activities and production development funds also increased."

Voronovskiy adds that results could have been even better in the branch if less enterprises had lagged behind. He says: "Unfortunately, the main indicator, production marketing in accordance with agreements, was fulfilled by only 98.7 percent. This is a higher fulfillment figure than last year, but it is totally insufficient. Only 60 percent of our enterprises completely fulfilled the agreements' plan.

After a general outline of the reasons for the poor performance, Voronovskiy notes that the ministry's collegium has reviewed work in the first quarter, and outlined "necessary measures to sharply increase the level of deliveries in accordance with agreements."

After an outline of planned trips to enterprises by ministry collegium members and other officials to study the question of material and technical supply, provided by Voronosvkiy, the video cuts to Robert Pargevovich Amiryan, general director of the "Armelktromash" Production Association, who outlines the success of his enterprise in marketing production. A table of the marketing management structure is demonstrated, and shots of a freight train loaded with the plant's products is shown as Amiryan notes that delivery plans in the first quarter of this year were fulfilled 100 percent compared to 97 percent in the first quarter of 1983. Amiryan notes that under the experiment, all internal resources in the association were revealed and work was carried out to decrease prime production costs and labor intensive work, decrease lost work time and improve discipline.

Returning to the studio, Voznesenskiy notes the problem of shipments of small quantities of products by rail, which still remains an obstacle in implementing the experiment. He then introduces a video report on the Podolsk Gottwald Cables Plant and its director, Georgiy Grigoryevich Tovmasyan, who also outlines his enterprises' successes and how they were achieved. He notes that the shipment of products to customers was fulfilled by 99 percent compared to 84 percent in the first quarter of last year, and also notes that the plan was not fulfilled because of numerous small orders, which are difficult to satisfy.

Tovmasyan says that in 1974 his plant suggested that small orders be delivered to Gossnab bases, but that the situation has not changed since then. He also raises the problem of railroad freight cars. "Every month," he says, "we order 130 cars, but we are provided with only 100 in accordance with plans and without explanation. Later, at the end of the month, in addition to this plan, they add more cars when it is sometimes too late to catch up with the losses." Tovmasyan notes that his management workers have not entirely accepted the new system of wage incentives, and the fact that the main indicator, which must be fulfilled, is the variety of goods produced.

Video cuts back to Voronovskiy, who notes that both directors raised the problem of "so-called nontransit varieties of goods [netranzitnoy normy]." He notes that the problem of shipment of these goods, ordered in very small numbers by many customers, exists throughout the branch, and that the ministry, together with Gossnab, is studying the problem.

Vozensenskiy then asks Voronovskiy about changes in the responsibilities of ministries in view of the expanding independence of enterprises participating in the experiment. In response, Voronovskiy cites Chernenko's remarks at the meeting with his electorate on 2 March 1984, where he said that "the matter must be organized in such a way that the state economic organs direct all their energies towards solving questions of genuinely key significance for the country, while some of their current concerns can well be taken over by subordinate organizations, whether branch or local organizations."

Voznesenskiy suggests that there may nevertheless be a psychological problem involved in this transformation, to which Voronovskiy agrees. He says that this has occurred because previously, the plan was fulfilled in terms of volume, whereas now the enterprise must fulfill plans according to every delivery plan. The ensuing difficulties, he adds, must be overcome as soon as possible. He says: "I must say that we prepared the 1984 plan very thoroughly.

"Nevertheless, it turned out that at a number of enterprises, the plan was not a balanced one despite the fact that this was one of the main conditions guiding our work, our main task. Several enterprises did not fulfill the plan because they could not prepare it technologically." He adds that another problem hindering work is the lack of attention to legal work. "We are not defending our interests as we should."

Video then cuts to the Moscow Vladimir Ilich Electrical Machinery Plant, where Kuzma Ivanovich Sakharov, toolmaking machine operator, comments on the changes achieved by the experiment, but adds that the experiment has not yet been felt at his workplace. He notes that personnel at the workplace will be crucial in deciding the outcome of the experiment. However, no new personnel are entering the job. Previously, he adds, there were 18 fitters in his shop, now there are only 6. He calls on management to take heed of this situation, insure that workers get everything they need to perform their tasks, and that, on their part, the workers will not let the experiment down.

In conclusion, Voronovskiy and Voznesenskiy express support for Sakharov's statement on the problem of personnel, and particularly instrument makers. Voznesenskiy stressed that not just supply organizations can ensure the success of the experiment, but that this requires the heightened activity of all collectives in general.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS -- The Ministry for Foreign Trade has issued the annual statistical collection "USSR Foreign Trade in 1983". The USSR has maintained links with 144 countries of the world. The volume of foreign trade amounted to R127.5 billion, the increase for the year being 6.6 percent. The socialist countries account for more than half of the foreign trade turnover: 56 percent. The industrially developed capitalist countries account for 30 percent, and the developing states for 14 percent. The collection contains summarized facts and other information about trade with individual countries. The publication is of interest to a broad circle of readers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 84 LD]

SPECIALIST VIEWS EARLY JUNE FEED HARVESTING

PM191357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Busy Time in the Meadows"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that 5.6 million hectares of sown and natural grasses for hay and haylage have been reaped. Some 3.6 million metric tons of hay and 9.2 million metric tons of haylage have been procured. The laying in of early silage and the production of grass meal and other artificial dehydrated feeds are under way.

Nikolay Vasilyevich Bolgov, Vladimir Ivanovich Mikhaylovskiy, Nikolay Dmitriyevich Belikov. Machine operator at the Zhdanov kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast, tractor driver at the Belarus kolkhoz in Brest Oblast, nonregulated link leader at the Dzerzhinskiy kolkhoz in Orel Oblast. These are just three of the army of many thousands of feed procurers who are setting examples of shock work in the country's fields and meadows. A high rate and quality of work, a mass overfulfillment of shift norms, and an extensive application of advanced techniques are what typifies the present "green harvest."

Haymaking rates in the Transcaucasian republics are significantly higher than last year's. The work is well organized on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodar Kray, where the first cut has taken place over 60 percent of the area and 62 percent of the planned quantity of haylage and 20 percent of artificially dehydrated feed and hay have been laid in. The emphasis on procuring haylage is no accident. As is well known, haylage making is less dependent on the weather and makes it possible to start haymaking 10-12 days earlier than when harvesting grasses for hay, which creates good conditions for obtaining an extra cut.

The Rostov Oblast machine operators have harvested grasses on more than half their area, fulfilling the plan for procuring hay by 16 percent, and for procuring haylage by 23 percent. This year the don farms have decided to lay in at least 23 quintals of feed units and 300 kg of protein per head of livestock, to grow a ton of root crops for every ton of milk, and to lay in 8.5-10 metric tons of silage per cow. Many farms in the oblast have fulfilled the task set them of completing the first cut of alfalfa no later than 10 June. However, in the oblast as a whole, the harvesting of grasses and feed procurement are noticeably lagging behind last year's results. Leningrad, Bryansk, Moscow, Tula, Belgorod, Voronezh, Volgograd, and Saratov Oblasts started cutting the grasses earlier than their neighbors and are conducting this work at a higher pace. Haymaking has also begin in a number of Siberian regions and in the Far East.

The time to commence haymaking is determined by the state of the grass stand. It is important not to be late and not to allow the grass to overmature and lose quality. This is not considered everywhere. In a number of rayons in Kursk Oblast, for instance, even at the start of June the mowers had not entered the fields. As a result, the oblast ranks last in the Central Chernozem region as regards the rate of haymaking, grasses for hay and haylage have been harvested on only 6 percent of the area, and less than 1 percent of the plan for this feed has been procured. Mass haymaking is late starting in Astrakhan and Kuybyshev Oblasts and in the Tatar ASSR, where some of the high-productivity KSK-100 and YE-280 feed-harvesting machines were not prepared on time.

Skilled leaders choose grass feed procurement techniques that enable then to lay in the feed in any weather. There are no stereotype solutions or generally applicable rules here. Everything depends on the actual situation; not just on the farm in question, but on every individual field. A clever maneuver is being used in many oblasts in Belorussia. In Grodno Oblast, where unsettled weather succeeded the heat wave, forces were switched from haymaking to the laying in of haylage and the production of grass meal. They did not miscalculate: The first cut is proceeding considerably ahead of schedule in the oblast and its pace is the highest in the republic. Gomel and Minsk Oblast farms gave organized haymaking well, while machine operators in Vitebsk Oblast are lagging.

We must also mention the tendency -- incorrect, in our view -- to regard feed procurement techniques as mutually exclusive. At one time, the prevailing trend on certain farms was to use grass exclusively to lay in haylage, although by no means everywhere did the necessary material and technical facilities for this exist. Now this has been replaced by another slogan: All grass for hay. Yet weather conditions in the first half of June have been hampering the procurement of high-grade hay, not to mention the fact that the losses of nutrients are considerably higher when this technique is used compared with correctly laid-in, good haylage.

Doing their utmost to speed up grass feed procurement, leading farms persist in their efforts to find other sources of replenishing feed reserves. This means, first and foremost, sowing additional feed crops on unoccupied land. In Vladimir Oblast's Muromskiy Rayon, there was more than 1,000 hectares of such land. In Saratov Oblast, it has been decided to considerably extend catch sowings of sudan grass, sorghum, millet, corn, sunflowers, and other short-day crops, and to sow them on all the fields vacated after the harvest. In Gorkiy Oblast, additional sowings of feed crops will occupy up to 100,000 hectares. "Local party, soviet, and agricultural organs, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes," the USSR Food Program says, "must implement the necessary measures to further intensify arable, meadow, and pasture feed production and ensure higher yields from all feed areas so that every farm fully meets the requirements of livestock raising for high-grade coarse, succulent, and pasture feeds." Feeds are the grain of livestock raising, and the same effort must be devoted to them.

COSMOS 1573 SATELLITE LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD191449 Moscow TASS In English 1447 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series to continue space exploration.

"Cosmos-1573" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.4 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth -- 317 kilometres,

Minimum distance -- 209 kilometres,

Inclination -- 72.9 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

DUBNA LABORATORY SYNTHESIZES NEW ELEMENTS

PM181420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Synthesis of New Elements"]

[Text] Dubna -- The latest series of experiments into the synthesis and study of the radiochemical characteristics of element No 108 and element No 109 has finished at the nuclear reactions laboratory of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research. It was successfully established in particular that certain synthesized isotopes of elements No.108 are considerably more stable than had previously been supposed. Research has been conducted into a new 4-meter heavy ion cyclotron which has a world record beam intensity. This was stated at the institute's scientific council here by Academician G. Flerov. the laboratory's director.

To synthesize the new elements, the scientist reported, reactions were used involving the "cold fusion" of lead or bismuth nuclei with accelerated iron nuclei. This method was devised for the first time in the institute in 1974 and used to synthesize elements with the atomic numbers 104 through 107 in Dubna and subsequently in other laboratories elsewhere in the world. Scientists from the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and France are taking part in the experiments being conducted under the guidance of Professor Yu. Oganesyan. Recent research and data previously obtained in Dubna on the characteristics of transuranic elements are providing the basis for progress toward harder elements and the study of their characteristics. Toward this end, the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research will be using an original method formulated under the guidance of the Czechoslovak scientist Prof I. Zvara.